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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

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WASHINGTON.

How the Virginia Election is Regarded by the Administration.

Will the New Governor be Able to Redeem His Pledges?

Retrenchment in the Post Office Department.

Order from the Secretary of the Navy in Regard to Hours of Labor.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

If we are to judge by what reaches us through the telegraph and the papers, it would be safe to conclude that the political millennium has dawned on Virginia. It would be hard to find a parallel in the history of that State for the exuberant joy and enthusiastic satisfaction with which the result of the recent election is greeted. Certainly the people of Virginia—I mean the people who elected WALKER, which includes all except a few "ignorant" and "deluded" enough to vote for WELLS—have had no such invigorating event since the passage of the ordinance of secession.

But a new phase of the situation has immediately succeeded the election. Governor WALKER was nominated by Republicans, and elected by Democrats. Outgrowings of future complications arising from this fact are already reaching here, and the question is seriously asked in official quarters, Will the new Governor be able to stand up to his pledges? If he proves thus able, then he will prove himself possessed of a political sagacity and a moral courage not often found in one who has never been prominent in political life. If he rises superior to the natural promptings and desires of such men as R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN B. BALDWIN, "Extra Billy" SMITH, R. T. DANIEL, and a score of others like them, who claim the credit of electing him, he will vindicate his title to the confidence and respect of loyal people throughout the nation. That his intentions and natural desires are to preserve for the State what is professed to have been won in the election, there is no doubt. But of his ability to do so, considering all the circumstances, there *is* doubt, and among people, too, who will rejoice to see such doubts speedily dissipated.

I think I am justified in saying that the Administration, collectively and individually, are gratified that so much has been accomplished in the direction of achieving the ends sought by the Reconstruction policy of Congress, through this so-called "Conservative" triumph in Virginia. To hold secured so unequivocally the great concession of the right of the black man to vote and to have office, and to have rendered the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment certain by another Southern State, are results for congratulation, no matter by what means accomplished; results, too, which will embarrass Northern Democracy of the present hour, even more than they embarrassed that party in the last campaign. So that if the new State Government does not slough off into the control of men who will carry it over to the rotten Democracy, the Republican Party in Virginia will be afforded an opportunity to reorganize on a more liberal basis, and the results of the election will only have shown it how to achieve victory out of defeat.

Numerous statements have been put forth relative to the position and sympathies of the President and members of the Cabinet respecting this Virginia election, to the effect that they accept the result as a full indorsement of the policy of the Administration, which is substantially the policy of Congress. These statements have been wholly without authority, and have been colored to suit the wishes of the parties making them. The attitude of the President on the Virginia election and its results, if I am not misinformed, is this: that he hopes the results of the future will abundantly justify the promise of the present; that the progress thus far made toward securing the admission of the State, the enforcement of the laws, the protection of person and property, and freedom of opinion, is encouraging; but he is, nevertheless, not free from anxiety that these results, now so near accomplishment, may yet be jeopardized by the activity and the demands of the element which has been so instrumental in the election, which was so instrumental in the rebellion, and which still courts power and influence, and fosters prejudice and passion, as in days gone by. The President has faith that the business interests of Virginia, and the necessities of the future, may overturn and neutralize the influence which gets its inspiration from a worship of the "Lost Cause." Immigration to the State will largely aid this result, and protection to person and property, and tolerance of opinion, are necessary to foster immigration. So far as the President's sympathies with either ticket are concerned, I happen to know, notwithstanding all that has been said, that if he had had a vote in the recent election he would have cast it for the Wells ticket and the expurgated Constitution.

The installation of the new State Government is the next step in the progress of reconstruction. When this shall be done depends upon the military commander. The desire of the successful party is, of course, to get into possession as soon as possible. Yet they do not thereby become released from military control, for the act of Congress of last Spring, which authorized the submission of the Constitution, provided that these Governments should be "provisional *only*," until accepted by Congress. Nevertheless the policy of permitting the new Government to take hold at once will probably be carefully considered. It is argued that thereby it will produce fruits from which Congress may judge, on its reassembling, what measure of reconstruction has been accomplished. The question whether members of the Legislature shall be required to take the test oath, will prove one of the earliest difficulties to be surmounted. Attorney-General HOAR will take the case for an opinion as soon as the correspondence in which the question arose is received from General CANBY. Viewed from the point of a strict interpretation of the Reconstruction acts, especially the act which has created this new organism, General CANBY's decision is right. He could not obey the law and do otherwise. The cited action of General GRANT, when General-in-Chief, in the case of Louisiana, is not analogous. The Reconstruction acts as they then stood, left the matter open, apparently within the discretion of the military commander. Deeming a liberal construction the part of wise policy, and accepting the public suggestion of Messrs. WILSON, BOUTWELL and BINGHAM, of the Judiciary Committee of the House, it was decided to require no other oath of the members of the Legislature than that prescribed by the newly-adopted Constitution. But the last act of Congress defines more positively than any of its predecessors that the State Governments instituted under its operation "shall be provisional only" until accepted. Previous acts require that all the officers of provisional Governments shall take the oath of 1862. General CANBY has required it of all his appointees. The question that will come before the Attorney-General is: "Is the oath required by the law?" If it is, it will have to be taken, in all probability, whether it be deemed the part of good policy to enforce it, or not. Should the opinion be that it is an open question, the Executive action will probably incline to the liberal policy, as in the case of Louisiana.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Mississippi election, the time for which was fixed in cabinet yesterday, also affords a source of some anxiety to the Administration, and the President expressed to the Representatives of the so-called "Conservative" element who called upon him for words of encouragement, his fears that the movement would result in putting the control of the State in the hands of men who had always been inimical to the Union, and who could furnish no guarantee by past conduct or present attitude that the rights of all persons should be respected, and the laws faithfully and impartially enforced. The parties in question asserted that no man should be taken up who was not a Republican, and that the movement should fully accept the terms of the Reconstruction acts, and indorse the policy of the Administration. The proposed nomination of Judge DENT strikes some as an effort to conciliate Presidential favor—which will prove abortive—quite as much as to present an unobjectionable candidate, inasmuch as Mr. DENT, while a very excellent man, has not latterly stood in such relation to either party as would indicate his spontaneous selection by either. Yet it would be a fortunate thing if the Republican organization proper, which has not yet made its nominations, could combine with this element upon some good man, with a platform as liberal as that adopted by the Republican Convention at Jackson on the 1st inst. I believe the President would be very glad to see such a combination of all the Republican strength in the State; and the fact that the election is more than four months distant, and the further fact that the Republican Convention adjourned without making nominations, leads to a hope that such a result may be accomplished.

CYMON.

Retrenchment in the Post Office Department—Order from the Secretary of the Navy—Government Purchase of Bonds—Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday July 12, 1869.

WORKING HOURS IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

The following order will be issued by the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1869.

SIR: Your order of June 23, fixing the working hours of the various yards and stations is hereby revoked. The order of May 24, regulating the subject, will stand with this modification; the ringing of the bell, will commence at such time not exceeding fifteen minutes before the time of commencing work, as may, under the circumstances, at such yard or station, be found by the commandant thereof necessary to secure to the Government the full term of eight hours per day. Care should be taken to establish such rules in this respect as will insure justice to the Government and no unnecessary inconvenience to the workmen. The mustering of the workmen after the hours of labor will be dispensed with. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of Navy.

To Commodores and Commandants of Navy-yards.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following exhibit shows that economy and retrenchment are being practiced to a commendable degree in the Post Office Department as well as elsewhere. The Postmaster-General has, since entering upon his duties in March last, made a thorough investigation of the expensive and unnecessary routes in some of the Western Territories, and has made the following reductions by discontinuance and curtailment:

	Per annum.
Wells, Fargo & Co., by completion of Pacific Railroad, (discontinued)	$503,882 91
San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso and Branches, (curtailed)	103,794 32
St. Augustine to Key West, (discontinued)	5,000 00
Prescott, New-Mexico, to San Bernardino, (curtailed)	22,500 00
Prescott, New-Mexico, to Pima Village, (discontinued)	6,976 00
Prescott, New-Mexico, to Turkey Creek, (discontinued)	4,979 00
Wala Wala, Washington Territory, to Missoula, Montana Territory, (curtailed)	45,333 33
Bryon, Wyoming Territory, to South Pass, (discontinued)	10,000 00
Beaver, Utah Territory, to Hiko, (discontinued)	4,993 00
Helena, Montana Territory, to Diamond City, (discontinued)	16,500 00
Hunters, Nevada Territory, to Boise City, (curtailed)	32,184 00
Salt Lake, Utah, to the Dalles, Oregon, (curtailed)	18,722 00
Total	$773,864 56

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Secretary BOUTWELL last night sent an order to Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD to purchase three millions of bonds per week for the next three weeks, or nine millions all told, between now and the 1st of August, and a total of sixteen millions for the month of July. The Treasury currency balance last night was thirty-two millions, though the purchase of three millions on Friday had not been charged off. The Secretary has concluded to make these purchases now while he can, as his balance will still be ample for all the needs of the Government on the 1st of August, and thus give the community at once whatever benefit may ensue from his action. There will probably be no more artificial attempts to tighten money during the next thirty days.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President, accompanied by his family, will take the United States steamer *Tallapoosa* on Wednesday, and proceed to Long Branch, *via* the Potomac, the Chesapeake and the Capes. He will remain there only a few days, and then will return here. Mrs. GRANT will remain for some weeks, and will then be joined by the President for a trip to the White Mountains.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

One of the first practical illustrations of the working of the recent circular of Indian Commissioner PARKER, defining the jurisdiction of the civil management of Indian affairs, has just occurred in Nebraska. Some of the Pawnees had left their Reservation for a roving incursion into the western part of the State, during which they murdered a white man and threw his body into the Platte, tying it down to a stake, so that it was some time before it was discovered. The facts were in due time reported to Superintendent JANNEY, of the Northern Superintendency, who went up to the Reservation and made a demand for the delivery of the parties guilty of the murder. The Indians at first refused to comply, whereupon they were notified that their annuities would be withheld until they did comply. The Indians then sent word that the party that committed the outrage was still out, and they could not produce the murderers; but they were again notified that no annuities would be paid until the men were delivered up. In a few days the Indians appeared, and delivered into the hands of the civil authorities six of the suspected men, who were handed over for civil trial. The Superintendent having the annuities on hand, immediately carried out his instructions by distributing the annuities to the tribe. The Indians thus had an illustration of good faith which will probably not be lost upon them.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The new fractional currency ten cent issues have been printed, and will be ready for delivery to-morrow. The fifteen cent issue will also be ready this week, and the other issues will speedily follow. The reduction of four millions in the fractional currency during the last sixty days is owing to the redemptions, which have gone on as usual, while there have been no issues. The amount in circulation will now increase again.

QUARANTINE.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, Commander RALPH CHANDLER, which arrived at Washington Navy-yard yesterday, was denied communication with the city on account of coming from Key West, where the yellow fever has to some extent prevailed. Dr. DEXTER, acting under orders from the Mayor, proceeded to the vessel, and in company with Surgeons WILLIAMS and PARKER, of the United States Navy, made a thorough inspection, and reported there were no indications of any case of yellow fever or any disease liable to become contagious—all of the officers and crew being in good health and spirits, with but one exception, that one suffering from intermittent fever. Dr. DEXTER further reported that he made special inquiry of the medical officer of the *Tallapoosa*, who informed him there has been but one case of yellow fever at Key West up to the present time.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice CHASE and Miss CHASE returned to Washington yesterday evening. Business will detain the Chief Justice here some days, after which he will attend the Centennial Commencement of Dartmouth College, of which he is an Alumnus.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Letters have been received in this city from prominent officers of the Cuban Army of the Republic, *via* Nassau and Key West, with dates to the 1st inst. The intelligence of the arrest of the members of the Cuban Junta, and others who desired to give practical aid to the Cubans who were struggling to achieve their independence, had been received, and had produced a most profound impression of surprise and regret. No other news could have caused such a feeling of despondency. One of the writers states: "It came like the news of the death of your nearest and best friend—your only friend—and the feeling of all seemed to be that we were alone, and must expect no assistance. However, all seeing that it is now liberty or death, for no mercy can be expected from the Spaniards will fight as only men driven to such desperation can fight." LETONA, who has succeeded LESCA in command of the troops garrisoning Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and guarding the railroad between those cities, is reported to have met with a serious loss in the desertion of some two hundred of his troops to the standard of QUESADA. They report the dissatisfaction among the Spanish troops to be increasing every day, caused by the frequent changes lately of the commander of these posts and the Generals and regimental commanders. Frequent collisions were reported between the outposts of the two forces in the Eastern Department, with but small loss on either side, though the Cubans claim an advantage of position, and of earnestness on the part of their troops.

PERSONAL.

Hon. G. C. WALKER, Governor elect of Virginia, and Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, are among the arrivals here to-day.

THE WEATHER.

To-day was the hottest of the season, the thermometer showing ninety-eight in the shade.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

The Necessity for a Reorganization of the Republican Party in the City—The Committee Appointed by the Last State Convention.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 10.

The NEW-YORK TIMES says that "a new organization is wanted for the party in New-York City—an organization broad enough to admit all who sustain the declared policy and the accredited representatives of the party, and judicious enough in its management to develop the full measure of party strength." The TIMES correctly represents the sentiments of the country, when it says that the feeling is decidedly in favor of reorganization. While this is the undoubted sentiment of the party, it is not equally safe to say that the State Convention will coincide in this opinion. Primary meetings are left to wirepullers, and State Conventions frequently represent only the wishes of scheming politicians who control. But we believe that to this class it is now sufficiently apparent that the time has come when reorganization is imperative.

The Radical organization is torn by internal dissensions. A third General Committee is strongly talked of. If harmonious and judicious action could be secured through the Gridley Committee, it could present some claim to exclusive control of the party machinery. But when its course is so arrogant and despotic as to compel strong Republicans to stand utterly aloof from it, and to alienate even those who have been its strongest friends and its most discreet managers, we may well despair of unity under its exclusive auspices. Of course, a third committee could not lay claim to regularity, however much it might commend itself to the party by its prudence and earnestness. The Conservative organization does not claim to be the custodian of the party interests, in the sense of representative right.

The factions in New-York have been the result of greed for office. It would serve no good purpose to recite the history of the initiation and widening of the breach which exists there. It is true, then, that lust for power destroyed the love of party principle in many, and paralyzed the Conservative organization, notwithstanding it included many good men within its ranks. It is also true, that the fear that some one except their own select selves might dispense patronage or share plunder has led the Radical organizations to keep closed doors and to domineer and threaten all who do not yield them unquestioned allegiance. There is, therefore, much of truth in all that each say of the other. And hence discord where unity is vital.

It is an admitted fact that the Republican Party can only gain its control of the State, by cementing the organization in the City, and applying it to some practical purpose. If fraud can be perpetrated under the supervision of the party agents there, to such an extent as to vitiate the ballot-box and to more than neutralize the expression of the interior, obtained by strenuous exertions to the utmost of their ability, then there is no incentive to effort in the country, and the organization will lapse into inactivity.

These are unwelcome truths for our friends in New-York City to confess. But it is time that they admitted the fact, ceased their jealous bickerings and senseless strifes, and demonstrated to the country how much of worth and wisdom there is in them. They are energetic. If they displayed half as much zeal in defeating the enemy as in thwarting cliques, the prodigious results they would accomplish would astonish even themselves. Why can they not themselves see the logic of the position?

The last State Convention made wise provision for the adjustment of these difficulties. Speaker YOUNGLOVE, who cannot be accused of party infidelity, led a movement for the unification of the party in the Metropolis. It was then apparent that the old divisions were absolute. Radicalism and Conservatism were not to be known in the canvass. As all parties wisely keep the latch-string out, so all parties are ready to act, even with those who have not proved entirely true in their allegiance. If toleration is to be stigmatized as treason, then there can be no such thing as a strong political organization. Mr. YOUNGLOVE saw the necessity of union, and the propriety of then initiating it. If the representatives of the Radical organization had been as magnanimous and wise as they had hitherto been loyal and true, they would have themselves been foremost in the movement to commit the burial of the dead past to its dead, and looking forward to solidity and success, would have grasped cordially the faction they had hitherto fought so persistently. But they would not. The result shows the reason. Their open denunciation of Marshal BARLOW and secret assaults upon Collector GRINNELL prove that they were even then intent only on spoils, rather than desirous of cordial coöperation with those who might claim a share in the fruits of the victory. Hence their repudiation of wise counsels then, and their course since. Rather than mar the harmony of the Convention, on the eve of an important struggle, the question of adjustment was postponed until the coming Convention. A committee was ordered appointed by the Chair (Hon. HENRY SMITH, of this City,) and that duty was discharged in a manner which gives promise of wise results. The Committee was instructed to examine into the discords existing in the City of New-York, and report to the next State Convention. It consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs E. M. MADDEN, of Orange; T. W. JACKSON, of Albany; A. X. PARKER, of St. Lawrence; NORWOOD BOWNE, of Delaware; LEWIS E. SMITH, of Livingston, and NORMAN M. ALLEN, of Cattaraugus. If the Committee will proceed to the performance of the delicate trust reposed in them, they will confer a service on the Republican Party, than which none can be more important. The longer the adjustment is postponed the more troublesome will be the accomplishment, and more ruinous the results of discord.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE FLAG.—The legislative order for a new State flag for $125 was given to Messrs. TALCOTT & POST to fill, and they have made a splendid flag. It is twenty-one feet by thirty, of brilliant new bunting for the stripes, and the field is wrought of different colors, and bears the State coat-of-arms (the field of vines) over the State motto, *Qui trans. sust.*—the whole field surrounded with the stars of the country's banner. It is a beautiful flag, and when, for the first time, it was given to the breeze to-day from the flagstaff above the figure of Justice on the State House, it excited general admiration.—*Hartford Times, July 10.*

TELEGRAMS.

Resignation of the Ministry of the French Empire.

Immediate Convocation of the Senate Determined Upon.

Threatening Political Agitation in Lisbon.

The Mexican Elections Favorable to the Government.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Ministry—The Question of Interpellation for Reforms.

PARIS, Sunday, July 11.

Friday the Ministers placed their portfolios in the hands of the Emperor. His Majesty, on receiving them, said: "There are some of the Deputies, gentlemen, who are pushing you very hard, but are you sure the country is with you? I am ready to sacrifice personal legislative power; but there is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure."

The Council of Ministers and the Privy Council have held frequent meetings at the summons of the Emperor, to deliberate upon the interpellation for political reforms now pending in the Corps Legislatif. It is said that the following programme has been agreed upon with the concurrence of the Emperor: The Senate will be immediately convoked, when parliamentary changes of a liberal character will be proposed by the Government. These reforms will probably include the extension of the right and facility of interpellation, and the creation of a responsible Ministry, the Emperor choosing Ministers from the Corps Legislatif with the view of arriving at the particular responsibility of each member of his Cabinet.

The London Press on the Political Situation—A Compromise Adopted.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the state of affairs in France. The writer says that if the Corps Legislatif is firm, it will gain the powers which have been demanded by the large minority, and which the majority also desire. The old things are passing away, and another political dispensation is at hand. The desertion of the monarchy by M. MACHAN will show how deep is the general conviction that personal government is a lost cause.

The Morning *Telegraph* says that the Emperor said the principle of ministerial responsibility was the right one, but that it was the business of the Senate, and not of the Corps Legislatif, to regulate. Time, however, will bring the measure.

PORTUGAL.

Political Agitation in Lisbon.

MADRID, Sunday, July 11.

Much political agitation prevails in Lisbon, and the Government is taking unusual precautions to prevent an outbreak.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Yacht Dauntless at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, July 11.

The yacht *Dauntless*, JAS. G. BENNETT, Jr., commanding, arrived at this port to-day at 2:35 P. M., all well. She made the voyage in 12 days, 17 hours, 6 minutes, 12 seconds, thus beating the *Henrietta's* time. The *Dauntless* experienced heavy weather.

AUSTRIA.

Presidency of the Upper Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 11.

Prince VON ANERSPERG has been elected President of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Approaching Completion of the Work.

BREST, Sunday, July 11.

A dispatch from on board the *Great Eastern* reports that up to Saturday noon she had run 2,023 knots from Brest, and paid out 2,287 knots of cable. The work was proceeding without interruption.

MEXICO.

The Elections Favorable to the Government—Illegal Assembling of the Queretaro Legislature—Minister Mariscal.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, July 5, } *via* HAVANA, Sunday, July 11. }

The elections throughout the country have resulted in favor of the Government.

The Legislature of the State of Queretaro has been declared illegally assembled, and the members have been suspended from their functions. Orders have been issued by President JUAREZ for elections in that State for a new Legislature.

General BUSTAMENTE, Governor of San Luis Potosi, has been arrested, and is now in prison.

Señor MARISCAL, Minister to the United States, will sail for his post by the next steamer from this port.

The Church Robbery in Albany, N. Y.—Fatal Railroad Casualty.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 11.

A woman giving her name as LOUISE WALSH, was arrested last evening with portions of the silver chalice statue from St. Mary's Church in her possession. The woman says she has two children in Brooklyn; that her husband deserted her, and that she is destitute.

ANDREW BOWDEN, drover, of this city, was killed Saturday morning on the Boston Railroad, near Hinsdale. He had charge of some cattle for Brighton and it is supposed he fell between the cars.

Ex-Secretary Seward Ill—General Thomas Gone to Alaska—Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 10.

Ex-Secretary WILLIAM H. SEWARD is confined to his hotel by an attack of rheumatism, and declines to receive any visitors.

Major-General THOMAS and Staff left Portland, Oregon, on the 8th of July, for Alaska.

An arrival from Alaska reports the total loss of the schooner *Luella*, off Cape Elizabeth, and the sloop *Jabes Howes*, on Fox Island.

Rowing Regatta on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, July 11.

The annual regatta of the Shatemac Boat Club took place late yesterday afternoon over a three-mile course. There were three races—two single sculls, and one double. G. C. BAGLEY won the first in 28 minutes 18 seconds; H. B. LEROY the second in 27 minutes 6 seconds; and G. S. BURNAP and R. W. BAYLEY the double scull race in 26 minutes 37 seconds. Each were presented with a prize.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 11.

The furniture factory of Messrs. BAILEY & COX was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000. Insured for $6,500 in local companies.

Seventh Regiment Excursion to Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sunday, July 11.

A committee of the officers of the Seventh Regiment of New-York are now here, and have perfected the arrangements for their excursion to Albany, Troy and Saratoga. The regiment will be reviewed by Governor HOFFMAN, and will inaugurate the new hall of the Union Hotel with a grand ball, given by the citizens and visitors of Saratoga in honor of the regiment, on the 23d inst.

Inauguration of the Saengerbund in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 11.

The Societies from New-York and Philadelphia made excursions to various points in the vicinity of Baltimore to-day.

The Saengerbund was formally inaugurated to-night by the performance of the oratorio "Messiah," at the Maryland Institute. The immense hall was filled.

Mesdames ROTTER and FRIEDERICI and Messrs. HIMMER and JOSEPH HERMANNS sang the leading solo parts. The chorus was most efficiently rendered by several hundred singers, male and female. The performance was a complete success.

The grand procession, composed of the various singing societies and nine regiments of the Maryland National Guard, takes place to-morrow. In the evening prize singing will take place. President GRANT and the members of the Cabinet will be present.

Murderer's Petition in Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky Colored Men's Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 11.

The petition of WILLIAM KRIEL, wife murderer, for a rehearing of his case before the Court of Appeals has been granted. The matter will come up before that Court in September next.

On the 14th of this month there will be held in this city a State Convention of colored men for the purpose of considering the welfare of their race and the best method of encouraging education. The attendance promises to be large.

Chinese Labor Convention.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 11.

Telegrams and letters received here from the entire Southwest, state that meetings are being held and delegates appointed to the Chinese Labor Convention to be held on the 13th. A number of planters have already arrived here.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 11.

HENRY D. YOUNG is under arrest charged with forging a $900 check, with which he purchased a piano, pocketing the balance, $75. He is recently from New-York, where, it is said, he served a sentence for a similar offence.

THE HEAT.

Thermometrical Items from all Parts.

NEW-YORK—3 P. M., 98°; 10:30 P. M., 82°.

PLAISTER COVE—10:30 P. M.; cool and cloudy, with light gales; fires required at night.

PORTLAND—Thermometer 10 A. M., 93°; 2 P. M., 98°; 10:30 P. M., 74°.

BOSTON—Highest mercury in the afternoon, 96°; about 3 o'clock heavy thunder-storm and severe rain; 10:30 P. M., thermometer 74°.

PHILADELPHIA—Highest point of thermometer in the afternoon, 96°; heat tempered by slight showers.

BALTIMORE—Highest mercury, 96°; 10:30 P. M., 90°; light northwest wind.

WASHINGTON—Highest thermometer, 98°; 10:30 P. M., 92°.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—7 P. M., thermometer 102°.

CHICAGO—10:30 P. M., thermometer 68°; cool through the day.

CLEVELAND—Noon, thermometer 94°.

PITTSBURG—Highest mercury 95°.

BUFFALO—Highest 79°; 10 P. M. 66°; had heavy shower at daybreak.

ROCHESTER—Clear; thermometer 80°.

SYRACUSE—Sultry, with heavy shower in morning; clear in afternoon.

TEXAS.

Statistics About the State—Information Interesting to Emigrants—Resources and Prospects—A Few Pests—Healthfulness of the Country—The Mineral Products.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Texas, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

I have a mind to send you a lot of statistics. I know they are as dry as other sticks, but then people looking southward with a view to emigration keep asking for information on various heads, and Texas wants immigrants, and has room for fifteen millions of them, and if she had them she would not be as full as New-York or Pennsylvania is to-day. Nobody knows within half a million how many inhabitants she has; the estimates made by various members of the Constitutional Convention and newspaper editors ranging from 700,000 to 1,200,000, and the State is five times the size of New-York. Taking the highest estimate, there are not over four inhabitants to the square mile, and nearly every mile is habitable. The worst part of it is the poor and dry table land of the Llano Estracacado, in the northwest; but the Comanches and Apaches living there prove it to be habitable. There are some swamps and "piney woods" bordering on Louisiana; but in this region Jefferson and some other flourishing towns find room and riches to grow upon.

It will probably never be a region of great cities. Nature has not made provision for any such contingency. Notwithstanding its extensive sea coast, the harbors have a trick of getting blockaded with bars; and, though the people are energetically dredging and clearing the channels, it is a work which will not stay done, and no amount of thrift or energy could do more than to keep clearing them out. The nature of the soil itself renders this hindrance perpetual. It is a deep, friable mould, or sandy clay, or sandy loam, unmixed with stones, and extending deep down from the surface. The rains are often heavy, pouring deluges which wash great gullies in a few hours. The streams carry this toward the sea, and constantly increase the shallowness of the waters at their mouths. The Summer months have long been noted for their dryness. Then the smaller streams go dry—the rivers shrink down far below boating possibilities, except near the sea; and with very few exceptions the country is too level for the use of water-power in running machinery. Where there is water-power in Winter, the dryness of Summer interferes with it, so that if manufacturing towns are built the motive power for the machinery in most places must be steam. It is eminently fitted for agriculture, which is, and probably always will be, the chief industrial pursuit of the people.

The cultivation of the soil and production of shading crops is slowly producing such meteorological changes as are usually attributed to the growth of forests. Each succeeding year the average rain-fall increases, and the droughts, formerly so frequent and of such terrible severity, are diminishing in frequency and length. Yet the forests are growing less and less all the time. If cultivation were general, this region would probably be no more liable to suffer for rain than any other so far from mountains. As great a drawback to farming operations as the drought, is the washing of the land alluded to. One farmer told me he believed he lost four inches of soil from every plowed field last Winter, and as nearly all the heavy plowing is done in the Winter, the annual loss must be great. Small farmers who plow less area, and do it just before planting, would avoid a good deal of it. When the extreme droughts occur, the herds sometimes have to be driven fifteen or twenty miles to a new range, where they can get water.

As the State has a latitude extending from 25° to 33°, the productions are as various as can be found between Northern Georgia and Southern Florida. Here, in the Red River region, all the small grains are grown, even buckwheat, which is harvested before the great heats begin. Sometimes the Fall rains bring out another crop of straw, and even grain, which, however, does not amount to much. This season the wheat is very fine. All our Northern root crops, except carrots, do well here, and beets are enormous. Irish potatoes are rather uncertain, but sweet potatoes run riot in the mellow soil. Peanuts are a sure and profitable crop, but being rather troublesome, are not so much raised as they would be with a good market open to them. Fruits grow rapidly, but are short-lived. As the culture is rather spasmodic one cannot tell what would happen should an enlightened fruit-grower devote himself to it. Most of the fruit is grown at intervals by people who do not make a business of it. It is said currents will not grow here, and I have seen no raspberries, though the region seems to be unusually suited to the finer kinds. I do not know anybody who has tried them. Strawberries grow wild in quantities, but few people cultivate them, and the cattle make the supply precarious. Blackberries and wild grapes are abundant and excellent. Cotton is the great staple, though there are fifty other things would do as well. Probably silk may ultimately rival cotton here, or the silk of California. I see no reason why we should import Smyrna figs, when they grow here as well. Corn and sorghum grow everywhere, and garden vegetables are to be had from the early mustard greens in February till late in December.

A FEW PESTS.

When I was about starting for Texas last Fall, a lady jestingly told me I must always look in my shoes before putting them on, lest I should intrude on a scorpion or tarantula. They are both occasionally found here, and I believe in some parts are not uncommon, but I have seen none yet. A little girl was recently telling me of having seen a tarantula—as interested in the sight as a stranger would be. She had never before seen one. So they cannot be very plentiful. Not a centipede has shown himself, though I have run the woods and scoured the prairies in search of anything that I could find. I have seen all of four snakes, and three of them were garter snakes, and one of them was dead. The fourth was, I am told, a land moccasin. I have about quit looking for them. Some twenty miles from here, however, on the Sulphur Fork of the Red River, there is a ledge of rocks which protects the reptiles, which are found there in rather alarming quantities. The insect pests are fewer than I expected. I have seen less than half a dozen mosquitoes this year. They are only troublesome near the water. Ticks, chigres and fleas are innumerable and insatiable. But the ticks are confined to the woods, and the chigres do not infest the sandy land, so they are avoidable. But the fleas!—both WEBSTER'S and WORCESTER'S *Unabridged* lie near, but words fail me. The fleas are inexpressible. Adjectives are of "no account" whatever. Swine are free commoners. The streets swarm with them, and the hogs swarm with fleas. Dogs are in superabundance, and every dog supports an army. Every animal is a plantation of vicious hops. No neatness is proof against them. A pet kitten will distribute faster than you can destroy them. Rats will catch young chickens and leave fleas in exchange. Ticks and chigres do not come indoors. The former are easily seen and caught, and anointing with salted grease destroys the latter. But the fleas are ubiquitous and unmanageable.

SALUBRITY OF THE STATE.

Except near the water, the country is far more healthy than I expected to find it. The general look of the people is less bilious and sallow than along the lower Ohio. Neither cholera nor yellow fever has ever found its way to this part of the State, though both of them ravage the coast occasionally, and creep up the rivers to the interior. Two years ago a quarantine established below Jefferson stopped the yellow fever, which came no further than the lake, though it was bad in Shreveport below. At present all the ports are under quarantine regulations, the authorities having determined to keep the approaching enemy beyond the Rio Grande. The newspapers generally have been calling on the towns to "clean up," and give the fever no invitation to visit standing puddles and offal heaps. Immigrants settling either upon the prairies or sandy land are in no more danger from malaria or climatic diseases than they would be in moving to any new country.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

There are no mines in this part of the State, but further west there are found coal, copper and iron. Quarries of lime and a species of soft sandstone, used for numberless purposes, occur. This stone is "whittled" into troughs, well-curbs, &c., &c.,—any boy being able to cut his initials without spoiling his jack-knife. It is light colored and agreeable to the eye, and something solider than brick.

GENERAL SAFETY.

The inhabitants are much safer than they were six months ago, having in various ways got rid of a large number of great rascals, who made life and property precarious possessions for awhile. Three of the leading desperadoes, and over twenty of the led, have been hanged or shot within that time—most of them since February. Other parts of the State have also been weeding out these gentry of the road, until lately the homicides have shrunk down to comparatively moderate proportions.

The first difficulty immigrants will meet will be the want of a way to get here. But there are three railroads approaching from the North and East, and several working up from the Gulf. Those who get here before the roads do can get thousands of acres of land for an extremely low price. Good land has been sold in this county, this Spring, at public sale, for thirty cents an acre. That will hardly happen after the way is opened to immigration.

At the North we are apt to imagine the state of the weather at the ripening of any particular crop in one place, to resemble that of another during the same harvest; but it is a mistake. The strawberries were gone before we had any really hot weather; a condition of things the Jersey strawberry pickers will be apt to envy, as they fry out their mortal juices with the thermometer at 90°. The same crops do not always ripen simultaneously, which do so at the North. For two weeks now they have been harvesting wheat and picking blackberries—harvests which come six weeks apart in New-York. Spring lasts much longer, and things grow more slowly than there. There is something in the Northeast of almost Arctic character, in the rapidity with which vegetation jumps from Winter's brown to Summer's green. It loiters by the way here, opening buds at leisure, for there is plenty of time.

This is a region of the most magnificent possibilities. Whether they will ever be developed time will show.

E. C. W.

Thomas Mulhall Sentenced to Death in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, July 10.

THOMAS MULHALL, convicted twice of being implicated in the murder of DAVID P. SKINNER, of Independence Township, on the 12th of September, 1868, was this day, by Judge PAINE, of the Court of Common Pleas, sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, Aug. 26. THOMAS KILFOYL, convicted of aiding and abetting in the same crime, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years—the full extent of the law. Both prisoners received the sentence without any visible indications of trepidation.

DAVID P. SKINNER was shot in his own house at 9 o'clock P. M., Sept. 12, 1868, by LEWIS DAVIS, who, with THOMAS MULHALL, JOHN BUTTERFIELD, WM. FOLLIOTT and ROBERT MCKANNA, entered the house for the purpose of robbery. DAVIS was hanged; FOLLIOTT escaped; BUTTERFIELD and MCKANNA turned State's evidence, and they have not yet been tried; MULHALL got away, but was captured, and has had two trials, and KILFOYL, after putting up the job, backed out at the last moment, and was at liberty about the city until after the second conviction of MULHALL. MULHALL then informed on KILFOYL, and the result is fifteen years' imprisonment.

The attorneys for MULHALL, Messrs. OTIS, COFFINBERRY and ADAMS, having given notice that a bill of exceptions on the rulings of the Court will be taken to the Supreme Court. The sentence, if not interfered with, will be carried into execution six weeks from next Thursday. Judge PAINE reminded MULHALL that he should devote the intervening time to making preparation for that solemn event, not allowing it to be frittered away in what would, in all probability, prove a fruitless attempt at commutation. The remarks of the Judge were filled with solemn meaning, and were deeply impressive.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Taxes and the State Finances—Letter from Governor Scott.

Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, has addressed an elaborate reply to some citizens of the State who recently made complaint to him on the subject of the present system of taxation. Governor SCOTT shows that there is nothing in the present system of taxation to justify the charges of unfairness or oppression; nor is it excessive or extraordinary, either as compared with the past experience of their own State, or with the existing rates of taxation in other States of the Union. Concluding his letter, he says:

But while unpatriotic efforts are being made to induce our people to believe that our system of taxation is oppressive and ruinous, I would invite you to look at its beneficial effect upon the prosperity, the credit and the character of the State. In affording a satisfactory evidence of the determination of our people to pay its debts and meet its responsibilities, it has lifted the credit of the State from the verge of bankruptcy to a respectable and prominent position in financial and monetary circles. Our bonds, which at one time could be purchased for twenty-five cents on the dollar, now command seventy-three cents, and are steadily advancing, insomuch that I am in hopes by the 1st of January they will be practically at par. In this single item alone there has been already a gain to the people of $2,500,000; but the satisfactory vindication of the financial resources of the State was of infinitely more value in enhancing the value of property throughout its entire limits to the extent of many millions, and attracting to it the attention of capitalists and emigrants.

The floating debt of the State has been provided for and retired, and the bills receivable, which furnished at one period the only currency of our Treasury, and which circulated at from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. discount, are now substituted by par funds. This discount was so much loss to the State, as the materials and supplies for our jails and asylums were purchased with the depreciated funds, and at proportionately enhanced prices. The restoration of the State credit has also revived the Blue Ridge Railroad, which has so long been lying dormant, and it is fully expected that, in a few days, it will be put under contract to responsible parties, who will energetically press it to completion. This great enterprise will prove an important artery of commerce and wealth to the State, permeating every portion of it from the mountains to the sea. Indications of coming prosperity are apparent on every hand, and all that is requisite for its realization is the establishment of peace and tranquillity within our borders, so that the intelligent and enterprising may feel secure in the investment of their means in projects which, while advancing their own fortunes, contribute materially to the wealth and resources of the State, and that the sturdy and industrious laborer may be unmolested in his efforts to secure for himself and family an honest livelihood.

May I not hope, gentlemen, that you and every well-wisher of the State will join me in aspirations for the realization of this desirable result, and pledge our earnest efforts for its accomplishment?

The duty of the officers intrusted with the collection of taxes is plain and imperative. It is to press their payments steadily and perseveringly, and to rigidly enforce the penalty of twenty-five per cent. on delinquents. If these officers are interrupted or interfered with, it is incumbent on me to see that the laws of the State are promptly and faithfully executed, and none are more vital to its safety and efficiency than those relating to its finances. Should factious attempts be made to embarrass the Government by the interposition of the Courts, I shall be compelled to convene the Legislature in extra session, and to ask for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary, and when passed they will be promptly enforced, with as much moderation as is compatible with the attainment of the ends to be accomplished. It may be that repressive measures of the character alluded to, should there be a necessity for resorting to them, will add largely to the burdens of the taxpayers, and be productive of agitation and excitement; but, however much this is to be regretted, the responsibility and odium must rest on the thoughtless and reckless men who have rendered them necessary. A Government incapable or unwilling to maintain its dignity and enforce its laws against open violence or covert fraud, is unworthy of the name, and is a fit subject for the pity and contempt of its friends, and the scorn and derision of its enemies. By the blessing of Divine Providence, and with the assistance and coöperation of our law-abiding citizens, I am determined that South Carolina shall not present this pitiable spectacle to the world while her destinies ar eintrusted to my keeping.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

A Private Letter from his Party—Trip to the Pacific.

From the Auburn Advertiser, July 10.

A private letter from a member of Mr. SEWARD'S party, dated Sacramento, July 1, received in this city yesterday, gives the following interesting items:

"Governor SEWARD was received here with a hearty welcome from prominent men of both parties, firing of cannon, complimentary toasts and dinner speeches, &c. We had a palace car to ourselves from Rochester to this point.

Seven hundred miles of the railroad from Omaha west is as good as our best Eastern roads. Thence west to the point of meeting the Central Pacific the road is not so well built, but is being improved. We found no inconvenience in passing over it to Promontory, the present terminus of the United Central Pacific. From thence to this city the track is good. Our train of six cars had two engines over the Sierra Nevada. High up in the mountains we passed a lake of clear water some six miles long, and below us some two hundred feet, large pine trees and cedars grow even to the tops of the highest peaks. There are some twenty-eight miles of snow sheds—and twelve more to be built. Snow falls here from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, and an occasional bank remains. For several hundred miles east of these mountains nothing but sage bush grows on the flat plain, treeless, waterless, (except the Humbolt River, which is finally lost in the sands,) no birds, beasts or living things, except now and then grasshoppers. At the railroad stations towns are springing up, with their houses of white cloth or rough boards.

We spent three days at Salt Lake City—had a free chat with BRIGHAM YOUNG, and saw three of his wives. He lived in Auburn from 1813 to 1823, and remembered many of our older citizens, Dr. STEEL in particular. He helped to build the Theological Seminary, and several other buildings in Auburn. The Mormons are relieving themselves of the Gentiles by forming coöperative unions, and will succeed in doing it. They expect to rule the whole country and the world in due time. We attended their meeting at the Great Tabernacle—say 5,000 present. Elder BACKUS, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church, Auburn, who was on his way to Oregon to establish a mission, preached to them about half an hour, giving our Christian views, after which a Mr. TAYLOR, Secretary of the Mormon Tribes, replied, giving what they believed.

* * This is a pleasant city of about 20,000 inhabitants. Apples, peaches, plums, cherries, figs, apricots, and like fruits are grown here to perfection. The grain is all cut and secured. No more rain is expected until September or later.

We leave Sacramento to-morrow for San Francisco, under charge of a Committee of the latter city, and everything indicates a grand reception there."

General Hancock and the Pennsylvania Nominations.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, July 8.

We are not authorized to speak for General HANCOCK, who is now absent on the Upper Missouri River, on a tour of inspection through that portion of this military Department, of which he is Commanding General. But from conversation with his friends and members of his staff, we are led to the belief that he does not desire the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he would probably decline it, if it was tendered to him. This is not on account of any lack of devotion to Democratic principles, or desire to see them successful; nor is it evidence of any reluctance on his part to make such sacrifices as the good of that gallant old State may require at his hands. But he is confident that, with such men as GEO. W. CASS, ASA PACKER, Judge WOODWARD and the host of Democratic statesmen in that State, the Democracy can secure a candidate of exalted character, with whom they can achieve success, and leave him in the discharge of the great duties of his profession and his present office. Such we understand to be his feelings in the matter.

GENERAL CUSTER.—This morning General CUSTER will leave here for the West. His headquarters for the present will be at Fort Hays. No officer during the war or since has been more vigilant, daring, brave and true than General CUSTER. Our people have been guarded by him, and saved from perils through his gallantry, and they have a feeling for him of enthusiastic attachment.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times & Conservative, July 9.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL.

A Trip Through the Connecticut Valley—Places and Objects of Interest Along the Route—Where to Go, How to Go, and What to Do.

The season has now fairly commenced when all who can, rid themselves for a time of business cares, leave the City, with its heat and dust and troubles, behind them, and give themselves up for a few weeks to a life of rural, lazy rest; when staid business men cast off their serious thinking-caps and become as merry and careless as their natures will permit, giving up all thoughts of bargains, dollars, and the prices of stocks, becoming interested instead in fishing, driving, shooting, &c., and generally recuperating for the fall season; when mothers and wives, freed from the cares and worry of housekeeping become girls again, and, strolling with their husbands across the fields, under the trees, or beside the water, lounging in the shade, whiling away the time in luxurious idleness, and thinking of the happy days of long ago, pass happy, joyous hours, the remembrance of which will lighten up many dull hours, and smooth away the troubles of the weeks that follow. To the young it is, or should be, a season of unalloyed pleasure; by them the time is generally well improved. The long evening walks, the delicious hour upon the water, the pleasant drives over hill and plain, are all fraught with pure honest pleasure, and the maidens, with bright eyes and rosy cheeks, such as nature only gives, are never so attractive and lovable as then.

The present and the two succeeding months will be passed by thousands in the enjoyment of country life; and in the Autumn those who have used the time judiciously, who have not carried city follies and dissipations out of town with them, but have been content with the enjoyments Nature has herself provided, will return to the City, improved and freshened up, ready to resume the cares of life, and enter again upon its sterner duties. There are many who, intending to pass a few weeks ruralizing, are not yet certain where to go, nor what to do; to such, a brief sketch of several attractive places, and the outlines of a few pleasant trips, may not be uninteresting.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

The Connecticut Valley, for a long time known to but few, is, now that the modes of travel have been improved, made more rapid and comfortable, becoming justly popular. It is particularly fertile and beautiful, the scenery grand, lofty mountains and broad meadows presenting themselves by turns, and through it runs the noble Connecticut River, the Rhine of New-England. There is scarcely a town, mountain or lake along the entire route that does not present some item of interest to the tourist; a journey through it is very enjoyable, and hundreds will undoubtedly make it within the next few weeks.

Starting from the depot corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the excursionist is drawn by horse cars through the tunnel to Forty-second-street, where the engine is attached. Moving toward the north, the eastern boundary of Central Park may be seen on the left. It embraces nearly a thousand acres, and is being rapidly finished in a style equal to any park in the world. Five miles being passed, we arrive at High Bridge, once a suburban town, but now part of the great Metropolis. From the cars may be seen the western end of High Bridge. It is one of the most magnificent in existence, was built across Harlem River for the purpose of conveying water from the Croton Aqueduct to the receiving reservoir in New-York. It is 1,450 feet in length, 114 feet above tide-water, built of cut stone, and cost over a million of dollars. A little steamer makes hourly trips from Harlem to the bridge for the accommodation of strangers who wish to see it; crossing Harlem River, the train passes through a number of pretty little villages, and we continue on until, eighteen miles from New-York, we arrive at

NEW-ROCHELLE,

a flourishing little town, noted as the place where, in 1809, THOMAS PAINE was buried on his own farm, the Quakers refusing his request, made shortly before his death, that he might be interred in their grounds. WILLIAM COBBETT, the English reformer, afterward carried the remains to England, but the monument erected to his memory still stands within a few feet of where he was first buried. Passing Mamaroneck and Rye we arrive at Portchester, twenty-nine miles from New-York, at the mouth of the Byram River and the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut; crossing the river, the excursionist enters the Nutmeg State. Two miles further on lies the village of

GREENWICH,

situated on a hill about a mile north of the railroad. This place is famous as the place where, during the revolution, General ISRAEL PUTNAM made his daring ride down the stone steps. The locality may be seen from the cars. On the brow of a hill, just east of the Episcopal Church, will be noticed a large square white house; ten rods north of it the steps were located. They have been removed, but the place still bears the name of "Put's Hill." Crossing the Mianus River upon a draw-bridge, forty feet above the water, we shortly arrive at the beautiful town of

STAMFORD,

one of the handsomest places on the line, and where the express train makes its first stop. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons flock here each year to spend the hot months. It is a place of considerable wealth, noted for its wide, clean, shady streets and elegant residences. It has four public parks, eight churches, and the drives over the summits north and east of the village command views extensive and hard to surpass. There are several large manufactories for woolen goods, and the business, for the size of the place, is rather extensive. The population of the town is about 8,000; of the village, about 4,000. Eight miles further on, and the second stopping-place for express trains is

NORWALK,

a place celebrated for its oysters and hats. Over half a million of dollars, it is estimated, are received annually for the sale of oysters sent out of this place. It is the most important town on the Sound engaged in this business. The streets are wide, lined with fine old shade trees, and the dwellings elegant and costly. The population is over 8,000. The Danbury and Norwalk Railroad extends from the south village to Danbury, a distance of twenty-four miles. Leaving Norwalk, crossing a drawbridge forty feet above the water, the express train passes the villages of Westport, Southport and Fairfield, reaching

BRIDGEPORT,

fifty-nine miles from New-York, where it makes its third stop. This is a thriving city of about 17,000 inhabitants. It has fifteen churches, two large parks, claims the finest beach on the Sound, and has excellent accommodations for bathing, &c. The Naugatuck Railroad, extending to Winsted, sixty-two miles, and the Housatonic, extending to Pittsfield, 110 miles, intersect the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the former at this place, the latter at Naugatuck Junction, east of the Housatonic River. Eight miles further on is the quiet comfortable little town of

MILFORD.

East of the depot is an old cemetery, in which is a freestone monument, thirty feet high, erected to the memory of 200 American soldiers who, in 1777, in a sick and dying condition, were brought from a British prison-ship at New-York, and suddenly cast ashore at this place; in less than a month forty-six of them died, and were buried in one common grave. The monument may be seen from the cars. As the tourist approaches New-Haven he will notice on the north West Rock, between three and four hundred feet high, the place where GOFFE and WHALLEY, two of the Judges who condemned CHARLES I., concealed themselves when pursued by the King's officers; two miles east of West Rock is East Rock, a place which is well worth visiting, and which commands a grand view of New-Haven and the Sound. A fine view of this rock may be had as the cars leave New-Haven for Hartford and Springfield. A few miles more, and the traveler arrives at

NEW-HAVEN,

familiarly known as "Elm City" from the ancient and magnificent elms which adorn its public parks. The cleanliness and order every where visible in this city at once attracts the stranger's attention. It is a grand old place, and well worthy the high reputation it has for years enjoyed. The public square contains sixteen acres. In it are Trinity, Centre and North Churches; further west is the State-house, built in the Grecian Doric style. Here the Legislature holds sessions in even years. Fronting this square and occupying fourteen buildings is Yale College, one of the leading educational institutions in this country. It was founded in 1700, held its first commencement at Saybrook in 1702, and removed to New-Haven in 1716. It received its name from ELIHU YALE, one of its most liberal patrons and a resident of New-Haven. The city has nearly forty churches and a population of about 50,000. The public buildings are very beautiful, and the visitor will, all through the city, find much to interest him. Going north, after leaving the "City of Elms," the train, now on the track of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield line, passes under Chapel-street, over Mill River, past East Rock to Wallingford, near which the visitor will notice the Hanging Hills, the highest points of land in the State, and the first objects seen by sailors coming into Sandy Hook below New-York. A few miles further on, and we arrive at

MERIDEN,

where all the express trains stop, just midway between New-Haven and Hartford. It is a very brisk manufacturing town, there being over fifty large establishments. It has nine churches and a population of about 10,000. The State Reform School is located here. East of this place is Mount Lamentation, and just south of the depot is Berlin Junction, from which may be seen the Church spires of New-Britain, a thriving village of 6,000 inhabitants, where the State Normal School is located. Middletown, 10 miles off, though not on the main line of travel, is a very pleasant Summer resort. A few miles from Berlin Junction and we catch sight of the tall spires of

HARTFORD,

one hundred and ten miles from New-York, and a very active bustling place. It is full of interesting things and places, and every tourist should so arrange his trip as to spend at least one day looking over the relics, curiosities, venerable buildings, &c. The time will be well spent and the visitor amply repaid for any trouble he may have taken. The State House was built in 1794. The State Library is literally full of interesting articles and documents—a letter written in 1666 by CHARLES II. to the Colonial Governor of Connecticut; the Governor's chair, made of wood from the Charter Oak; portraits of twenty-four Governors, &c., &c. In the Historical Rooms, in the Wadsworth Athenæum, another collection of rare old relics will be found—elder WILLIAMS' chest, that came over with him in the *May Flower*; MILES STANDISH's dinner pot, General PUTNAM's tavern sign, the first telegraphic message sent in this country between Washington and Baltimore, little six by nine mail bags used in 1775, and hundreds of other articles equally interesting. The rooms are open each day free to the public, and the janitor is in attendance to explain the curiosities. The population is about 40,000. The place contains twenty-four churches, the Connecticut Theological Institute, Trinity College, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Retreat for the Insane, and the Hartford Hospital. The streets are macadamized, and the drives through and about it are unsurpassed. Moving on we pass Windsor and Windsor Locks, and come to a magnificent iron truss bridge across the Connecticut, midway between Hartford and Springfield. It is 1,525 feet long, weighs about 800 tons, and cost $265,000. It was commenced in June, 1865, and completed in February, 1866. It has seventeen spans, the longest of which is 177½ feet. Crossing the bridge we arrive at Warehouse Point, the head of sloop navigation, and once a place of considerable note. The next place of importance is

SPRINGFIELD,

the oldest town in Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River, settled in 1636 by a colony from Roxbury, many of the descendants of whom still live in the vicinity. Here, in 1795, was established the United States Armory, which, steadily growing, is now immense and very complete. During the four years of the rebellion, ending June 30, 1865, it kept 3,200 men constantly employed, and turned out 791,134 guns of various patterns, nearly all of which were used during the war. The Government property comprises over seventy-two acres, the buildings are inclosed by a substantial iron fence, and the grounds are very nicely laid out. The arsenal is three stories high, and has room for over 300,000 muskets; from the top of it may be had a better view than from any other point in the city. Here, years ago, LONGFELLOW wrote the poem, beginning:

> "This is the arsenal. From floor to ceiling
> Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
> But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
> Startles the villages with strange alarms.
>
> "Ah! what a sound will rise—how wild and dreary—
> When the death angel touches those swift keys!
> What loud lament and dismal miserere
> Will mingle with their awful symphonies!"

Little did any then imagine that this terrible death organ would so soon put forth its fearful roar, but now that is all over, its pipes are again silent, and we experience the blessings described in the closing verses:

> "Down the dark future, through long generations,
> The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease,
> And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
> I hear once more the voice of Christ say 'Peace!'
>
> Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals,
> The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies;
> But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
> The holy melodies of love arise."

The cemetery is also worthy of a visit, and so is Hampden Park, laying near the river and well adapted for horse shows and Agricultural Fairs for which it is frequently used. The Connecticut River Railroad terminates at this place, which road we now take and proceed passing Mount Tom, 1,200 feet high, and the greatest elevation of the mountain range, to

HOLYOKE,

a pleasantly situated village of 6,000 inhabitants, and already quite an important manufacturing place. Just north of it lies the celebrated dam, built in 1849 across the Connecticut River. It is 1,017 feet in length and thirty feet high, built of lumber, containing over 4,000,000 feet, which being under water is protected from decay. The top is covered with boiler iron and it is spiked to rock at the bottom of the river by 3,000 large iron bolts. The river at this point falls sixty feet in a mile and a half, and furnishes power sufficient to drive a million cotton spindles. Opposite Holyoke is the village of South Hadley Falls. Five miles from Holyoke is Smith's Ferry, from which place to

NORTHAMPTON,

a distance of four miles, the scenery is very varied and beautiful. This is one of the oldest towns in the Connecticut Valley; it was settled in 1654 by twenty-one planters from Hartford and Windsor, who purchased it from the Indians for "one hundred fathoms of wampum, ten coats, and some small gifts." Here in 1830 the silk fever had full sway. Large numbers of mulberry trees were planted and cocooneries established, but the experiment proved a failure, and the undertaking was finally abandoned. The place is very attractive, and presents many points of interest. The tourist who gives one or two days to examining its beauties, visiting its factories, &c., will carry away many pleasant recollections. Four miles to the southwest is Easthampton, noted for its schools and factories. Seven miles east of Northampton is Amherst and its colleges, among the youngest in New-England, but already in the front rank of our educational institutions. A mile to the north of Northampton we come to the Great Bend in the Connecticut, where the river runs seven miles to gain one. Passing Hatfield and Whatley we see Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the west bank of the Connecticut, within 200 yards of the river and rising almost perpendicularly from the meadows below. North of this is another peak a trifle higher, but seldom visited, because the view is not so good. The top of this mountain was supposed to be the headquarters of King PHILIP, the terror of the early settlers. At the southern face of it was fought a great battle, and at the right, north of the village, a terrible massacre was perpetrated by the Indians. The monument erected to commemorate it may be seen in front of the North Church. Table Rock, projecting from the mountain on the eastern side, is a point of considerable interest. Underneath the rock is King PHILIP's chair, cut from the solid rock. East of Sugar Loaf is Mount Toby, 1,200 feet above the river. Passing Bloody Brook Monument we soon come to Old Deerfield, a town celebrated during the Indian wars, and over the Deerfield bridge to Greenfield, a pretty little old-fashioned place, and quite interesting. The Poet's Seat and Bear's Den, on the mountain, are worth visiting, and the drives to Turner's Falls, Shelburne Falls and the Hoosick Tunnel are very pleasant. Visitors to the tunnel leave the cars at Greenfield and proceed by stage. Continuing in the cars, we soon come to South Vernon, the State line, where the tourist leaves Massachusetts and enters Vermont. Before reaching the Vernon Station,

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN

may be seen, rising 3,450 feet above the sea, the first land seen by emigrants entering Boston Harbor from Europe. From the summit forty lakes and a number of villages are in full view, and on a clear day Bunker Hill monument may be seen with the naked eye. The tourist who misses this loses one of the finest views and most interesting places along the entire line. To reach it from the Connecticut Valley passengers leave the train at South Vernon, thence by the Ashuelot Railroad to Keene, by the Cheshire Railroad to Troy, and the remaining distance, five miles, by stage. From Boston one can start in the morning, visit the mountain, and return the same day. Leaving Vernon we pass Fort Dummer, the first settlement made in Vermont, and in a little time, having traveled 194 miles from New-York, arrive at

BRATTLEBORO,

a comfortable old town on the Connecticut River, whose uneven surface, beautifully improved, and surrounded by grand hill and mountain scenery, reminds one not a little of a trip through Switzerland. The highest point in the village is nearly three hundred feet above the river. Opposite, on the east bank of the Connecticut is Wantastiquet Mountains, rising from the river 1,061 feet, and separated from it by a narrow gorge is Mine Mountain. Leaving Brattleboro, the railroad continues along the bank of the river, the scenery mountainous and beautiful, and after about an hour's riding, passing several pretty little towns on the way, we reach

BELLOWS FALLS,

named after Colonel BELLOWS, the founder of Walpoles, and once a great fishing place with the Indians. The Falls are quite well known, and a full description of them is unnecessary. The river passes over several rapids, and makes a descent of forty-two feet. Mount Kilburn rises precipitously from it to the height of 828 feet. From the railroad and toll bridges which pass over the Falls, fine views may be had. Passing a number of smaller places and the Ascutney Mountains, through Windsor and Hartland, we come to

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION,

one of the most important railroad stations on the line. Passengers for the White Mountains or Lake Memphremagog should, before reaching this station, secure seats in the forward car, passengers for Mount Mansfield in the rear, or one of the Vermont Central cars; by so doing they will avoid the annoyance of changing cars. We will first follow the line of the Vermont Central into the valley of White River, on to Montpelier, St. Albans and Montreal, and afterward returning to the Junction, make the trip over the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad to the White Mountains, Lakes Willoughby and Memphremagog. After luncheon at White River Junction, we enter the valley keeping close to the river, called by the Indians Kaskadnac, signifying white pebbles, and passing some dozen places of more or less importance, reach

MONTPELIER,

the capital of Vermont, situated in the village of Winooski, and containing some three or four thousand inhabitants. The Capitol building is of granite, and one of the most beautiful in the New-England States. In the portico stands a life-size statue of Vermont's hero, ETHAN ALLEN, carved in Vermont marble. In the State House are gathered the regimental flags which the Green Mountain boys carried bravely through many a hard-contested fight, and brought home tattered and torn, but honored and dearly loved. In the historical and geological rooms are deposited many rare and curious specimens, which merit attention. Taking the cars for seventy-three miles more to

WATERBURY,

the passengers for Mount Mansfield leave the train and take the stage to Stowe, ten miles to the northward. Sitting on the box and chatting with the driver, a more delightful drive can scarcely be imagined; points of interest turn up every moment, and the jehu, a rather jolly old fellow, is always willing to give full explanations to good-natured travelers. Just before reaching Stowe, the driver can tell the best spot within an inch almost, a fine view may be had of the grand old

MOUNT MANSFIELD.

"Old Mansfield" is supposed to be rather tired, and lying down with his face to the sky. The southern peak represents the forehead, the middle the nose, and the northern the chin. The nose is 150 feet above the forehead. The chin is 4,348 feet above the sea, 3,800 feet above the village of Stowe, and 340 feet above the nose. Having taken a good look at the old fellow, the visitor may take a coach, or if he desires to do the proper thing, mount a nimble sure-footed little pony, and commence the ascent. Passing along a very fair road, through heavy timber, you in due time reach a clearing, where a glorious spring sends forth quantities of clear cool delicious water, grateful to man and beast. At this point the carriages stop. The rest, a distance of two miles, not quite straight up in the air, but near enough to it, to make the traveler think the couple of miles fully a dozen, must be done on foot or pony back. It is a terribly hard walk and the tourist who tries it on foot is pretty sure to repent his choice long before he reaches the summit; but that reached, he feels amply repaid for all he has gone through. The view is grand beyond description, and on a first visit one finds it difficult to tear himself away. There is a sort of fascination in its awful grandeur that chains the tourist to the spot; he stands delighted, bewildered, totally surprised and unwilling to move. The view is so much more extensive and beautiful than he imagined that he almost fears to leave, lest it prove a delusion, and melt away like a dream. Reaching the eastern face of the Nose, first take a view of the valley in the east, then turning to the west, look down into Smuggler's Notch, a deep gorge winding between the mountains, once a route for contraband traders. On your left the Nose rises some two or three hundred feet, and looking upward and still further west, you get the first view of the "Old Man of the Mountain." After a few moments rest, walk round to the western face of the Nose, a few rods distant, and commence its ascent. Reaching its summit, you have a view which words can scarce describe. Four thousand feet below, the Winooski runs along, appearing like a very small rivulet. West lies the great Valley of the Champlain, beyond, sixteen miles distant, but still within easy sight, is the Lake itself; and west of it rise the peaks of the famous Adirondacks. North is the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Montreal Mountain, with the City at its base, Jay Peak and Owl's Head. East the Franconia range, and the White Mountains, and South, Camel's Hump, Killington Peak and Ascutney. With the aid of a good glass many smaller but equally beautiful and interesting points may be seen. Leaving this, the pride of the residents of the old Green Mountain State, we return to Waterbury and resume our journey. Riding along through a country of almost unbroken beauty, the next noticeable point we come to is

BURLINGTON,

overlooking Lake Champlain, and one of the most beautiful places in the State. A little south of the city is Rock Dunder, a black mass of naked slate rock, which the British commander in 1812 opened fire on, imagining it to be some Yankee contrivance for destroying his fleet. Opposite the town is Port Kent, and near it the remarkable Ausable River. The Vermont University is situated here, from the observatory of which fine views may be had. The town has a population of about 8,000, and is the fourth lumber market in the country. Remaining in the cars, we shortly reach

ST. ALBANS,

noted as the scene of the Confederate raid in 1864. It is a pretty place, and a few hours may be profitably spent in driving through it, and seeing the various points of interest. A journey of sixty-five miles more, over a level country, through several villages, over the St. Lawrence on the Victoria Bridge, across the Welland Canal, and we arrive at the depot in

MONTREAL.

The Canadians here are an easy, good-natured people, never in a hurry, always hospitable and willing to entertain strangers. Several days may be pleasantly passed sight-seeing, and after the American has accustomed himself to their slow, comfortable way of doing things, renews his acquaintance with gold and silver, and has dropped some of his little national idiosyncracies he enjoys the life as much as do the natives themselves.

We have now completed one very delightful trip. The express train runs from New-York to Springfield, 136 miles, in five hours. At this place fifty minutes are given for dinner. Another pleasant way of commencing the trip is to take the night boat from New-York to New-Haven, spend the morning hours in that city, and then proceed north.

In the next paper we will return to the White River Junction, and make the trip to the White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog—two of the most delightful Summer resorts we have, already very popular, and as they become better known, destined to be second to none on the continent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WEDDING DAY IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES. By EDWARD J. WOOD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The marriage customs of men are among the best preserved traditions of the world for obvious reasons; and while they must, in a genial way, have their attractions for the general reader, they must also be interesting to the archæologists, and all those who endeavor to discover something of the life and philosophy of the long-vanished nations of mankind. These marriage rites have a good deal of what has been called "mystery" in them, and they are mixed up in a greater degree than is generally suspected with the older forms of human worship, and, through these, in fact, with all forms of the same, in every age of the world. The woman enters largely into all ancient religions. In her pagan connections she is emphatically denounced by early Christian writers, such as St. John; while, in her Christian connections, she is treated with the highest respect, as in those allusions to the "Spirit and the Bride"—or "*Paraclete* and the Bride"—an expression which, in a radical sense, is calculated to give the most astonishing insights into what men have agreed, and perhaps very properly, to place in the list of the "mysteries." For a variety of good old reasons, then—and of *bad* old reasons as well—the subject of this little book is a very important one, and the elderly antiquarian may find as much entertainment in it as "the younker prancing to his love."

The earliest notices of marriage ceremonies are to be found in the Bible. At first they were simple enough. Isaac sends to Rebekah a present of ornaments and an invitation to come to him. Subsequently there was a symbolism in marriage; for when, as we are told in Deuteronomy, a man refused to marry his brother's widow, she took from him his shoe and spat in his face or before his face, or on the shoe; for all these meanings are given by translators, and the last somehow seems the most natural. The shoe represented a symbol, apparently, worn as a sort of amulet or talisman, made like a boat or ark, or the "Ship of Isis"—a token of manhood, honor, &c., worn subsequently on the turbans of all oriental Sultans. The writer of the story of Ruth speaks also of a "shoe," but in an indistinct way, as if showing a desire to slur over a very old custom. At any rate, the poor woman seized that amulet, whatever it was, and showed her contempt for it and the wearer. The Hebrews do not appear to have used the marriage ring at first—since the Bible does not mention it; but they subsequently got the custom from the pagans, as SELDEN argues—though it is very probable they had it always; for they had the ideas and manners of the other Asiatics in the rankest luxuriance, as the Bible itself tells us in a manner not to be mistaken. In ages subsequent to the Bible period, the Jews used those marriage rings with little arks or capsules on the place of the *bezel*, or, as we say, the seal, and also the curious immemorial motto, *Mazal-tob*, according to the fashion of the Syrians and others. On this subject our author says:

"Jewish wedding rings are sometimes of large size and elaborate workmanship, and have generally engraved upon them, in Hebrew characters, a sentiment conveying an expression of good wishes, and very often the posy, 'Joy be with you,' which is thought to be of Syrian origin. It is recorded that the ancient Hebrews considered the planet Jupiter, which they called Mazal-tob, to be a very favorable star; for which reason newly-married men gave their wives rings, whereon those words were engraved in Hebrew characters; the signification being that the bride might have good fortune under that lucky star."

The Jews had also a custom—perhaps they still have it—of writing those words on cards left with newly-married couples. The above explanation is that of the most learned Hebrews themselves, which BOCHART and the scholars have accepted. But the motto had another meaning, slurred over in the lapse of ages—a *cabiric* meaning, which people are very reluctant to admit. It seems to have been originally pronounced *Mazal-tau*, the latter word, *tau*, being a term, as most archæologists are aware, representing the most ancient and venerable symbol in the world—the *cross*. The word *Mazal-tau* had a curious meaning in the East; but nobody seems to have been aware that it was also pronounced with the same sacrosanct emphasis in the Celtic West. It is, apparently, the *Misselto*, incredible as the fact may seem. This *Misselto*, though it sounds rather germane to the festive matter in hand, would certainly lead us too far into the "forest of difficulty" inhabited by the Druids; and so we leave it for the Bocharts and Buxdorfs of the present day to make what they can of it—whether in the shape of a song or of a sermon.

Marriage among the ancient Greeks was regulated by the laws in a more particular and familiar manner than we have any notion of. In Athens, the marrying age for men was thirty-five, and for women twenty; and this was pretty nearly the rule in the other States of that like-speaking family. Everything considered, it is not to be wondered at that those Greeks were paragons of men, able to shock the "glittering Medians," one against ten—athletic models also of human symmetry, whence their sculpture became immortal and inimitable. In that physical respect, Mr. LECKY himself must allow that our "morals" do not show any improvement on those of the Pagan Hellenes. Among the wedding ceremonies of many nations alluded to in this book, there is frequent mention of the force used to carry off a bride; used, of course, more in show than anything else, but evidently indicating some old foregone conclusions. In some cases, however, the bride shows fight very resolutely, in the "Virginia Dare" style, and leaves the marks of her "ten commandments," as she would probably term it, on the visage of the enemy. The Bedouin girls of Mount Sinai give a great deal of trouble.

"The young maid comes home in the evening with the cattle. At a short distance from the camp she is met by the future spouse and a couple of his young friends, and carried off by force to her father's tent. If she entertains any suspicion of their design, she defends herself with stones, and often inflicts wounds on the young men, even though she does not dislike the lover, for, according to custom, the more she struggles, bites, kicks, cries, and shrieks, the more she is applauded ever after by her own companions. She is then taken to her father's tent, where a man's cloak is thrown over her, and the name of her future husband is formally announced. After this she is dressed in suitable apparel, and mounted on a camel, 'although still continuing to struggle in a most unruly manner, and held by the bridegroom's friends on both sides.' She is led in this way to, and three times round, and finally into the bridegroom's tent, still resisting. Several sheep are killed, and the guests eat the meat, and also bread, which is a most important part of the feast. Presents are made to the bride."

Of all people in the world, the Hindoos seem to make the most of their marriages, going through a variety of wearisome ceremonies that last for days together,—beginning with three shower baths for the bride, and ending with a jar of melted butter poured over her head and shoulders. Among other Indian races, marriage is an observance requiring great endurance, speed and dexterity on the part of the bridegroom. Our author says:

"CAMPBELL, writing of Khondistan, in 1854, says: 'On one occasion I heard loud cries proceeding from a village close at hand. Fearing some quarrel, I rode to the spot, and there I saw a man bearing away upon his back something enveloped in an ample covering of scarlet cloth; he was surrounded by twenty or thirty young fellows, and by them protected from the desperate attacks made upon him by a party of young women. On seeking an explanation of this novel scene, I was told that the man had just been married, and his precious burden was his blooming bride, whom he was conveying to his own village. Her youthful friends—as, it appears, is the custom—were seeking to regain possession of her, and hurled stones and bamboos at the head of the devoted bridegroom, until he reached the confines of his own village. Then the tables were turned, and the bride was fairly won; and off her young friends scampered, screaming and laughing, but not relaxing their speed till they reached their own village.' Among the Khonds intermarriage between persons of the same tribe is considered incestuous, and is punishable by death."

The Jewish creed and custom in this last important respect were very different from those of the Khonds—showing what little force there is in any argument of *intuition* on any question of human morals.

In the *Institutes of Menu* marriage by capture is mentioned as one of the forms used, especially among the Sudras, or lower orders. In this a strong man and the bridegroom draw the bride and force her to sit down on the hide of a red ox—which term, "hide of a red ox," has another sort of meaning, thus misinterpreted, from the archaic modes of speech which the people will not give up. This ceremony of seizure is called *Rakshasa*; and it is a noteworthy thing that *Rakshasa* is the name given to those evil-minded ogresses, the sisters of Ravan, King of Lanka, who wickedly counsel him to take and run away with Sida, or Seeta, the beautiful wife of Rama of Oude. That ravenous potentate acts accordingly, and holds the princess in his City of Lanka for some time, till Rama and his allies bring a vast army to the rescue, fight battles, take the place and release her. This myth is the origin of the War of Troy, which is also a myth, beyond gainsaying; and it is one of the notable facts in this connection, not hitherto noted, that *Seeta* and *Helen* have the same meaning, that is, *Maiden*—the last being, incredibly enough, the well-known Celtic word *Colleen*. It is not so well known that *Seeta* is also a Celtic word, with the very same meaning. That word *Rakshasa* has no doubt the meaning of *ravisher*—a word that sounds amazingly like it in English, and is probably derived from it.

Among the German rites of marriage were the *Morgengabe* and the *Morganatic* fashion of wedding. Our author, along with everybody else, explains it as meaning "Morning Gift." But this is too fine and fanciful for simple antiquity. *Morgan* and *Moiren*, in the old Celtic or Gothic, meant *Maiden*; *Merch* in Breton. "Maiden Gift" reads just as well as "Morning Gift." As for the *Morganatic* marriage, it may be explained in the same way. There is another curious kind of consideration. *Morgan* was an old name for the Franks, as may be seen in some of the Arab histories of the Middle Ages. That marriage might have meant the "Morgan fashion." Either of these may probably be considered "a good Morgan enough." The reader of Thierry will remember how CHILPERIC acquired his wife—"by the sou and the denier"—to use his own words—meaning that he bought her. Our author says:

"From very early times money was offered to the bride, or distributed at weddings, in France. When CLOVIS was married to the Princess CLOTILDE, he offered by his proxy a sou and a denier, which became by law the usual marriage offering in France; and to this day money is given to the bride, varying in value according to the rank of the parties. At the marriage of the present French Emperor money was presented to the bride. In later times betrothing coins were struck for the occasion. An example of such a coin was exhibited to the Archæological Society in 1810. It was a small silver penny, inscribed, *Denirs de foy Povr Epouser*, having on one side a heart between two hands, and on the other two *fleurs-de-lis*. CÆSAR says that among the Gauls the husband received a portion in money with his wife, for which he made a suitable settlement of his goods."

As the Franks were Germans, it is not improbable that this affair of "the sou and the denier" was the original *Morgengabe*, or "Maiden Gift," which, being the more simple explanation, we are inclined to prefer to the other *Morgan*, that is, *Frank*. The *morning* notion is too pretty to be tenable.

The gold and silver weddings that have become the fashion in this country have come over to us from Germany.

"In the seventeenth century it was common in some parts of Germany, as well as in Holland and France, to distribute at the weddings of the upper classes medals on which were various devices. Probably this kind of memorial originally arose from the very ancient and wide-spread custom of giving earnest-money at betrothals. A fine specimen exhibited to the Archæological Society in 1856, aptly illustrated the popular notion as to the portion of labor assigned to either sex. A man and a woman clad in primitive costume, and linked together by the arms and legs, supported between them the trite emblem of a pair of burning hearts, while a child danced on their fetters. The man held a spade of mediæval shape, and the woman a distaff and spindle.

More commonly the nuptial medals were given to friends at the celebration of the silver and the golden weddings. A couple who had been married twenty-five years re-celebrated their nuptials with all the external forms, gaieties, and amusements which had been observed at their first marriage; and this revival was called the silver wedding. If the parties had been married fifty years, they celebrated their wedding in a similar way, and called this their golden nuptials. Sometimes the pair were presented with a silver gift on their silver wedding day."

In this book we are reminded that up to the year 692 A. D. all Christian clergymen were allowed to marry. After that time, however, bishops were not chosen from the married priests. In 1138 marriage of priests was entirely forbidden, and the present Catholic rule began. But the priests in many countries still persisted in marrying, especially in the extreme West, where the Irish clerics were very disobedient. Their *corbs* continued to have wives and families till the Pope and the PLANTAGENETS brought the uxorious heretics to order in the twelfth century. Even in our day that old Iberian indulgence exists among the priests of Spanish-speaking America. In the baronial times of the Middle Ages marriages were sources of great controversy and fighting. Kings made themselves guardians of the heiresses of the great fief-holders, and disposed of their wards to their officers and barons. The barons, in turn, disposed of the female wards in their own lordships. The young ladies were terribly thwarted and harassed among them all, and the course of true love ran a good deal among rapids and cataracts. The ladies themselves very often ran, too, and the *suzerains* ran after them. Our historic novelists have made but a poor use of the mediæval customs—of this especially, from which so much of the picturesque plot of a love-romance could be gathered. None of them has made use of this obvious characteristic, except SCOTT, who employs it with reference to the ladies of Croye, one of whom, being a ward of the Duke of BURGUNDY, runs away to avoid marrying the hated suitor.

With respect to the archæology of the ring, our author says:

"The Christian Church doubtless adopted the wedding ring from the pagans of Italy, as a convenient sign of marriage; and it appears to be clear that the ring was thus used by Christians before marriage came to be regarded as a religious institution. Long after the Christian religion was adopted by the Romans, marriage was considered to be a mere civil contract, which was entered into before a magistrate. After the custom of keeping distinct the betrothal and the marriage ceremony fell into desuetude, the betrothal ring was still retained under the name of the engagement ring, but it was not always used for the final ceremony. In ancient days the ring appears to have been put upon the bride's right hand. Thus, according to the 'Salisbury Manual,' the bridegroom was to receive the ring from the priest with the three principal fingers of his right hand; and then, holding the right hand of the bride with his own hand, he was to say, 'With this ring I thee wed.' He was then to place the ring on her right-hand thumb, and say, 'In the name of the Father,' then on the second finger, and say, 'and Son,' then on the third finger, and say, 'and Holy Ghost,' and finally on the fourth finger, and say, 'Amen,' where it was to remain. An ancient Pontifical ordered the bridegroom to place the ring successively on three fingers of the right, and then to leave it on the fourth finger of the left hand."

The following describes the pretty custom of the "gimmal ring:"

"One of the earliest and prettiest forms of betrothing rings was the gemmal or gimmal ring, which is said to have been in use among the Anglo-Saxons, and also to have been derived from the French. Probably it was at first a mere love token, but at length it was converted into a ring of serious affiance. It was, as its name imports, a twin or double ring, being composed of two or more interlaced links, which turned upon a pivot or hinge. These several links could be shut up into one solid ring. Each hoop had one of its sides flat, and the other convex; when the two flat sides were brought together the links formed one ring. Sometimes each of the hoops had upon them a hand issuing from a sleeve, and when they were united they formed a *fede*, or clasped hands. Sometimes a heart was represented upon the hands, the whole device suggesting love, fidelity, and union. Frequently mottoes or posies were engraven on the flat or inner side of the ring."

It was the ancient fashion of betrothals in England that the man and woman should put a finger into each of the two rings forming the gimmal, and then take, each, one of those rings and wear it till the time of marriage. The Quakers would not use a ring in this way or any other, saying it was a pagan symbolism; nor do they use it at present. But the motto on the innocent ring may well be that of the British "Garter"—*Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It is a very remarkable thing that, in all Christendom, May was said to be an unlucky month for marriage. The reason for this was, probably, that it was the chief month for it in the calendar of the ill-mannered pagans, and that, from the Ganges to the Guadalquiver, that month of *Maga* meant the "Woman's Month." The Church did not like the ancient tradition and tried to destroy it. In many parts of Europe courtships carried on on Friday were also said to be unlucky; the reason being that this was the day of the goddess *Freya*, who was, in pagan days, the patroness of all who made love to one another. Most things execrated by the Church were originally sacrosanct. Sathan was one of the very oldest names for God. In times gone by a wedding was a most dreadful piece of business for those principally engaged in it—a period of trial and tumult and gross merriment.

"BRAND says there was formerly a custom in the north of England 'for the young men present at a wedding to strive, immediately after the ceremony, who could first pluck off the bride's garters from her legs. This was done before the very altar. The bride was generally gartered with ribands for the occasion. Whoever were so fortunate as to be victors in this singular species of contest, during which the bride was often obliged to scream out, and was very frequently thrown down, bore them about the church in triumph.' Sometimes, to prevent an indecent assault, the bride gave garters out of her bosom, or allowed them to remain untied and hanging loosely."

BRAND mentions that brides were in the habit of carrying knives in sheaths in their girdles. Sir WALTER SCOTT makes Lucy Ashton, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," borrow her brother's knife for the act she meditated, when he might have given her the weapon as part of her own bridal dress. Among the festivities at weddings were the "round dances," in which all the young people joined. They danced after dinner, and after supper, and then danced the bride into her apartment—after which they danced more terribly than ever, in what they called the "cushion dance," which evidently meant "couching dance," round the bed of the wretched bride, who no doubt heartily wished them all at—the outside of the door. Our author, in his last chapter, gives a number of old sayings regarding marriage and the acts that were considered lucky or unlucky, respecting it. We were expecting to find the funny old legend of the "Well of St. Keyne," so pleasantly rendered in metre by SOUTHEY. It is a weary traveler who comes to the well and hears, from some one sitting beside it, how the water of that spring can give the "mastery" to the husband who shall drink of it, after marriage:

> "'But if the wife shall drink of it first,
> Wo to the husband then.'
> The traveler stooped to the Well of St. Keyne,
> And drank of the water *again!*"

Those two last lines are the best, in the way of comedy, that the unlively poet laureate has left us. The old man at the well goes on to explain how it was with himself in this matter. When his wedding was done, he ran as fast as he could to the spring. But the wife was too sharp for him; "she had carried a bottle to church."

The following are mentioned as some of the superstitions regarding marriage:

"In the middle ages it was thought that the union would not be happy if the bridal party in going to church met a monk, priest, hare, dog, cat, lizard or serpent; while all would go well if a wolf, spider or toad were encountered.

The sneezing of a cat was anciently considered to be a lucky omen to a lady who was to be married the next day.

It is unlucky if the initial letters of a wedded couple spell a word.

In the east of England it is considered to be unlucky for a woman to marry a man whose surname begins with the same letter as her own, and the people have a saying that:

> 'To change the name and not the letter,
> Is a change for the worst and not for the better.'

In the south of England it is said to be unlucky for a bride to look in the glass after she is completely dressed before she goes to the church; hence a glove or some other article is put on after the last look has been taken at the mirror.

Gray horses at a wedding are lucky.

In the north of England it is considered unlucky for a couple to be married while there is a grave open in the churchyard. It is also ominous of misfortune to be married in green. If there is an odd number of guests at a wedding, one is sure to die within the succeeding twelve months.

It was held to be unlucky if the bride did not weep on her wedding day.

At a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a man going to be married, on meeting a male acquaintance, always begins to rub his elbow. When a newly-married couple first enter their house a person brings a hen and makes it cackle, in order to produce good luck to the pair."

With such a number of amusing facts and fancies as are collected in Mr. WOOD's book, perhaps it would be unreasonable to ask why we have nothing about those Gretna-Green marriages, which, as a great many persons will remember, contributed so much to the wonder and diversion of the *beau monde* in England, over forty years ago. The blacksmith at that place did his duty in his own rough way, and his stithy was an unquestioned kind of institution as long as it lasted. His privilege, no doubt, grew out of the old customs which once governed the wild society of the Scottish Marches, where the people were too poor and scattered for the support of a minister, and the habit of "hand-fasting" was considered good in law, till the periodical or chance arrival of "Mess John" should make it a perfect arrangement. And also as regards the old Fleet marriages in England, we have an idea that an author would have found a good deal of grotesque narrative and curious and out-of-the-way personal history in that connection. But perhaps those details of Gretna and the Fleet would be too Alsatian or Hogarthian for a subject so genial and poetic in its general character, and more suited to the nature of a *Charivari*; and so we are ready to confess ourself satisfied with such an agreeable variety of things growing out of a single theme and conclude by returning thanks in the words of the happy gastronome, in the *Percy Anecdotes*, if we rightly remember, who has dined on rabbit dressed in twenty ways—

> "For rabbits hot, for rabbits cold,
> For rabbits young, for rabbits old,
> For rabbits tender, for rabbits tough,
> I thank the Lord; I've had enough!"

DEEP DOWN: A TALE OF THE CORNISH MINES. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. For sale in this City by SHELDON & Co.

Deep Down is in reality a description of the Cornish mines, and the manner of working them; and a collection of incidents which have been gathered up from the miners' lives, and worked over with slight alterations. The thread of a story by which these really interesting and instructive details have been strung together is one in which neither imagination nor portraiture seem to have had any play whatever. The author makes one spasmodic effort to make something of the heroine, but the result is such an utter failure that one cannot but wish that she had been left out altogether. The hero is somewhat better, but the reader will be quite unable to make himself feel the slightest interest in the main story, which painfully drags itself along, and is often lost sight of altogether for an indefinite length of time. The author has, however, displayed good taste in leaving it thus in the background, for the book is thereby filled with better material. The descriptions of the mines and fisheries of Cornwall are graphically given, and many of the minor characters—miners—in whom the real interest of the narrative centres, are painted with the hand of a master. The explorations inside the offices of speculators, and the old shafts used as storehouses by the smugglers are sometimes exceedingly amusing, and the volume is filled with the quaint and varied incidents of life on, or oftener under, the Cornish coast, where the mines extend 245 fathoms down and two-thirds of a mile out under the ocean's bed.

The book is tastefully bound and well illustrated. We give below the fragments of one of those incidents of Cornish life the collection of which so well compensates for the want of a principal story, that the volume is rendered attractive in spite of the stereotyped characters of its pretended heroes:

"Oliver's (the hero's) last visit that day was to the man John Batten, who had exploded a blast-hole in his face the day before. This man dwelt in a cottage in the small hamlet of Botallack, close to the mine of the same name. The room in which the miner lay was very small, and its furniture scanty, nevertheless it was clean and neatly arranged. Everything in and about the place bore evidence of the presence of a thrifty hand. The cotton curtain on the window was thin and worn, but it was well darned, and pure as the driven snow. The two chairs were old, as was also the table, but they were not rickety; it was obvious that they owed their stability to a hand skilled in mending and in patching pieces of things together. Even the squat little stool in the side of the chimney-corner displayed a leg, the whiteness of which, compared with the other two, told of attention to small things. There was a peg for everything and everything seemed to be on its peg. Nothing littered the well-scrubbed floor or defiled the well-brushed hearthstone, and it did not require a second thought on the part of the beholder to ascribe all this to the tidy little middle-aged woman, who, with an expression of deep anxiety on her good-looking countenance, attended to the wants of her husband.

As Oliver approached the door of this cottage two stout youths, of about 16 and 17, respectively, opened it and issued forth.

'Good morning, lads! Going to work, I suppose?' said Oliver.

'Iss, Sur,' replied the elder, a fair-haired ruddy youth, who, like his brother, had not yet sacrificed his color to the evil influences of the mines; 'we do work in the night corpe, brother and me. Father is worse to-day, Sur.'

'Sorry to hear that,' said the doctor, as he passed them and entered the cottage, while the lads shouldered their tools and walked smartly down the lane that led to Botallack mine.

'Your husband is not quite so well to-day I hear,' said the doctor, going to the side of the bed on which the stalwart form of the miner lay.

'No, Sur,' replied the poor woman, 'he has much pain in his eyes to-day, but his heart is brave, Sur; I never do hear a complaint from he.'

This was true. The man lay perfectly still, the compressed lips and the perspiration that moistened his face alone giving evidence of the agony he endured.

'Do you suffer much?' inquired the doctor, as he undid the bandages which covered the upper part of the man's face.

'Iss, Sur, I do,' was the reply.

No more was said, but a low groan escaped the miner when the bandage was removed, and the frightful effects of the accident were exposed to view. With intense anxiety Mrs. Batten watched the doctor's countenance, but found no comfort there. A very brief examination was sufficient to convince Oliver that the eyes were utterly destroyed, for the miner had been so close to the hole when it exploded that the orbs were singed by the flame, and portions of unburnt powder had been blown right into them."

'Will he see—a little, Sur?' whispered Mrs. Batten.

Oliver shook his head. 'I fear not,' he said, in a low tone.

'Speak out, doctor,' said the miner in firm tones, 'I ain't afeard to know it.'

'It would be unkind to deceive you,' replied Oliver, sadly, 'your eyes are destroyed.'

No word was spoken for a few minutes, but the poor woman knelt by her husband's side, and nestled close to him. Batten raised his large brown hand, which bore the marks and scars of many a year of manly toil, and laid it gently on his wife's head.

'I'll never see thee again, Annie,' he murmured in a low, deep tone; "but I see thee face now, lass, as I *last* saw it, wi' the smile of an angel on't—an' I'll see it so till the day I die; bless the Lord for that.'

Mrs. Batten rose and went softly but quickly out of the room that she might relieve her bursting heart without distressing her husband; but he knew her too well to doubt the reason of her sudden movement, and a faint smile was on his lips for a moment as he said to Oliver—

'She's gone to weep a bit, Sur, and pray. It will do her good, dear lass.'

* * * * *

One morning, about 7 o'clock, George and James, the two fair-haired sons of poor John Batten, of Botallack, started for their work as usual. They were in high spirits, having obtained a good 'pitch' on last setting-day, and things were looking well.

* * * * At the mouth of the shaft they paused for a moment and glanced around. The sky was bright, the landscape green, and the sun lit up many a distant sail on the Atlantic.

'I do wish,' said the younger, with a slight sigh, 'that our work was more in the sunshine.'

'You'll never be a true miner, Jimmy, if 'ee go hankerin' after the sun like that,' said his brother, with a laugh, as he stepped on the ladder and began to descend.

Jimmy took a last look at the rising sun, and followed him closely without replying. The lads were soon beyond the reach of daylight.

This was the last they ever saw of earthly sunshine. In a few minutes there came a low, soft sound up the shaft; it was the lads singing one of WESLEY's beautiful hymns. They had been taught to sing them by their mother from their infancy, and usually beguiled the tedium of the long descent of the ladders by singing one or two of them.

That day was a fatal one. The process of 'holing to a house of water' had not been prepared for as usual, for the water came from an old shaft that was supposed to be filled with rubbish. The chapter devoted to this is one of the most thrilling in the book. Five lives were lost by the accident, and among these were the sons of John Batten.

Saddest of all, perhaps, was the procession that marched slowly to the cottage of blind John Batten, and laid the two fair-haired lads before their stricken parents. Tears were wrung from the strongest men there when they beheld the agonised but tearless mother guide her husband's hand to their faces that he might for the last time feel the loved ones, whom, she said in the bitterness of her grief, 'he never should see more.'

'Never see more, dear lass!' he replied with a sad smile; 'how can thee say so? Shall we not behold their dear faces again when we see our Blessed Lord face to face?'

Thus the Christian miner comforted himself and his sorrowing family."

WATERLOO: Translated from the French of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

In this sequel to the *Conscript of* 1813, those popular literary associates give us a view of the state of things existing in French society among the lower orders of the people, during the short period of a year, between the first restoration of the BOURBONS and the great defeat of NAPOLEON in 1815. We have here an insight into the feelings with which the great mass of the people regarded the behavior of the BOURBONS who had been brought back by the Cossacks—their ungenial manners, and those revivals of Church orders and ceremonies which the existing generation had been taught to tolerate, but which they did not reverence any more after the manner of their ancestors. The veteran and conscript population and the disbanded officers were all Bonapartist in feeling and in pride, and even the remembrance of all they had suffered in the terrible campaigns of the Emperor, could not reconcile them to the new *régime*. They remembered NAPOLEON kindly, and talked bitterly against MARIE LOUISE and the Marshals who had deserted his cause. All this is shown in the conversation of the people of our story; though our simple-minded hero—who, for a Frenchman, is not so very much of a hero after all—is glad he is making clocks at home, instead of going through the fire and water of a bloody campaign. He is at last happily married; and then comes to Pfalsbourg the news, running through France like the wind, that the Emperor has broken out from Elba and is marching on Paris. Joseph is ordered to march with his old regiment to fresh fields and conflicts new; and he finds himself at last on the tramp in the direction of Belgium and the scenes of the most heroic and memorable battle of modern times—and people said the most *decisive*, too, till they saw one more BONAPARTE on the throne of France, and far more firmly seated than the first. Then they knew that BYRON was right when he said, "Most bloody and most bootless Waterloo;" and that CREASY was wrong when he ranked it with Marathon, Zama, Tours and Bannockburn. Our conscript's manner of describing battles is highly effective, bringing the animated picture before the mind's eye very vividly. The French seem to have a natural genius for battles, either in the way of fighting them or writing them, being in the latter respect much beyond our English-speaking narrators. Our author—for we suppose one of them does the home-scenery and the village chapters, while the other goes with the marching regiments and fights all the battles—gives us a glimpse of the great NAPOLEON, as he appeared at the battle of Ligny, fought against BLUCHER and the Prussians.

"As we reached a broad road which we had not before seen and came in sight of Fleurus, with its little brook bordered with willows, the order was given to halt! A murmur ran through the whole division—'There he is!'

He was on horseback, and only accompanied by a few of the officers of his staff.

We could only recognize him in the distance by his gray coat and his hat; his carriage with its escort of lancers was in the rear. He entered

Fleurus by the high road, and remained in the village more than an hour, while we were roasting in the grain fields.

At the end of this hour, which we thought interminable, files of staff officers set off at a gallop, bent over their saddle-bows till their noses were between their horse's ears. Two of them stopped near General GERARD, one remained with him, and the other went on again. Still we waited; until suddenly the bands of all the regiments began to play; drums and trumpets all together; and that immense line, which extended from the rear of St. Amand to the forest, swung round, with the right wing in the advance. As it reached beyond our division in the rear, we advanced our lines still more obliquely, and again the order came, Halt! The road running out of Fleurus was opposite us, a blank wall on the left; behind which were trees and a large house, and in front a windmill of red brick, like a tower.

We had hardly halted, when the Emperor came out of this mill with three or four Generals and two old peasants in blouses, holding their cotton caps in their hands. The whole division commenced to shout, '*Vive l'Empereur!*'

I saw him plainly as he came along a path in front of the battalion, with his head bent down and his hands behind his back listening to the old bald peasant. He took no notice of the shouts, but turned round twice and pointed toward Ligny. I saw him as plainly as I could see Father Goulden when we sat opposite each other at table. He had grown much stouter than when he was at Leipsig, and looked yellow. If it had not been for his gray coat and his hat, I should hardly have recognized him. His cheeks were sunken, and he looked much older. All this came, I presume, from his troubles at Elba, and in thinking of the mistakes he had made; for he was a wise man, and could see his own faults."

This book has half a dozen illustrations, very French and very graphic, and quite in the style of the narrative itself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Expense of Killing Indians.

CAMP ON REPUBLICAN RIVER, Kansas,
Thursday, July 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A "Minor Topic" in the TIMES of the 12th of June makes quite a just complaint at the expense of killing Indians. Does it not strike you that it would be a proper offset for the Government to make it equally expensive for the Indians when they kill white men, instead of making said killing a Summer amusement for these sportive young warriors? Near the point where I am now serving with two batteries of artillery, equipped and acting as cavalry owing to the lack of that arm, a bright boy, 12 years of age, was murdered a month ago on the prairie in sight of his home and in view of his family. The horse he was riding he abandoned when he saw the Indians, but not content with the prize they pursued the poor child and blew out his brains with their revolvers. Here is a cold-blooded murder, not only distracting a family with grief, but depriving them of that help which is so valuable in this sparsely-settled border. The tribes of the Indians are known; nevertheless, they return to their country to receive the congratulations of their brethren on their exploit and plunder. The Quaker agent will doubtless tell them they have done wrong, and prove it to them out of the Testament, but there is the end of the affair. I only cite this one instance, which is equaled in atrocity by about thirty others, which have taken place within a day's march of this camp. In one instance, however, the braves were inclined to be quite honorable. They offered an old gentleman named WHITE a pony in exchange for his only daughter, reported to have been quite a beautiful girl. The father naturally was not suited with the proposed bargain, so they killed him and carried off his daughter without paying anything. Why should not these desolated people demand from the Government the seizure of the murderers of their families, or in default heavy damages, say $50,000 for each victim, which the tribe sheltering the criminals should be obliged to cover? Or, what would be better, march into their country, seize an equal number of "big Injins" and hang them. By what reasoning should a band of red ruffians be permitted to murder and rob peaceful citizens working in their fields, when a gang of white ruffians, committing a similar outrage, would be hunted to the ends of the earth? Many of the settlers on this frontier have plowed and sown for three successive years, and have been driven away every Summer, unable to gather the crops they have toiled so hard for. They are losing heart, as well as patience and money, and are becoming very bitter in their feelings toward the Government. CARBINE.

Army and Navy of the Gulf.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published proceedings of the reunion of the Nineteenth Army Corps, it will be perceived that throughout the entire official proceedings the names of Generals BUTLER and BANKS were never mentioned.

In the very detailed speeches, made by some fifteen speakers, most of whom spoke from carefully-prepared notes, and up to the moment when several of the "officials" clamorously moved "that we do now adjourn," the two commanders who had charge of the army throughout the whole war, were left without the slightest allusion. To whom are these gentlemen indebted for this play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out? General EMORY's address, that gave the details of all the military operations by the army of the Department of the Gulf up to LEE's surrender, never alluded to the Commanders-in-Chief, though giving in some instances detailed sketches of the humblest officers. To save the organization from a breach of unpardonable etiquette, a gentleman present, by persistent effort obtained the floor, and alluded in complimentary language to General BUTLER as the originator of the Army of the Gulf, and an equal participant with FARRAGUT in the glory of capturing and possessing New-Orleans. This was received with decided enthusiasm. If these army reunions are to be useful they must be conducted with the most liberal spirit. We are assured that if Admiral FARRAGUT had been an orator on the occasion, General BUTLER would have received at his hands that justice his eminent services entitled him to. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

Poisoned Socks—A Strange Disease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the heading of "A Strange Disease," you call attention to a case of poisoning brought about by wearing what you describe as French socks.

Last Summer, on the eve of leaving England for the United States, I purchased a dozen pair of silk socks which were dyed in bright red, blue, green and other colored stripes. In July I commenced wearing these socks in New-York, and in a few days found my feet swelled and covered with pimples, which were charged with a colorless fluid. I suffered the most excruciating agony, and was driven almost crazy from intense itching feeling. I called in the services of a medical gentleman who failed to afford me relief or account for the cause of the attack, although he saw me continue to wear the socks. During three months I was confined almost constantly to the house, and cast the entire skin of my feet several times. In the end I suspected that the bright aniline dyes used in coloring the socks contained some active poisonous principle.

Since then I find that exposures of similar cases have been given in England by physicians who had patients suffering from similar attacks to my own, and in consequence of these exposures large contracts for such socks had been canceled.

It is highly probable that as these socks are no longer salable in England they may have been consigned to the States in large quantities, and if so the public should be warned as early and publicly as possible. F. M. B. W.

The Late Soldiers' Home at Albany—Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will some of your correspondents, better posted than I am, answer the following questions: 1. What was the cause of the State Soldiers' Home, at Albany, being abolished? 2. How many disabled soldiers were inmates of it at the time of its abandonment? 3. How many of its inmates were sent to the National Homes? 4. To what Homes were they sent? 5. Were the inmates exclusively New-York State soldiers? 6. If not, in what proportion were the New-York soldiers to the other States? 7. How many with but one arm? 8. How many with but one leg? 9. How many disabled by other wounds? 10. How many with pulmonary affections? Answers to all or any of these questions will oblige W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

Mistake in Names and Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the statement of the matter of the arrest of EDWARD HEINITSCH, charged with having some of the bonds alleged to be stolen from the Park Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, in his possession, your paper through a mistake in the Christain name of Mr. Ross, the party arrested at the same time, uses the name at one time of my brother, REUBEN ROSS, JR., of No. 42 John-street, and once the name of JOHN ROSS, JR. I desire to state that my brother, REUBEN ROSS, Jr., of No. 42 John-street, has been in Europe for some time past on a visit, and that neither he nor myself, directly or indirectly, had any connection with said matter, and I wish this statement to appear in your paper as prominently as the announcement in which the mistake occurred.

NEW-YORK, July, 1869. JOHN ROSS,
No. 48 Eighth-avenue.

ILLINOIS.

Condition of the Crops—Discouraging Prospects—Destructive Work of the Floods—The Quarrels of the Politicians—The College Commencements.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

Since I wrote from Springfield, last week, giving an account of a trip of some 500 miles through the agricultural regions of this State, I have journeyed another 250 miles. The crop prospects have not materially changed. Corn is in danger and the chances are against its coming to maturity. Yet, with moist ground and hot weather, July may put it upon its feet. In most instances it has now a fair growth, but the weeds are so luxuriant that they threaten to choke the corn—the ground being too wet to use the cultivator to any advantage. Wheat, too, is threatened, and the farmers are looking unusually blue over the prospects of the coming harvest. Of course the speculators on "'Change" take advantage of the varying aspects of the weather to put prices up or down as their interests may dictate.

DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

The "flood," so unusual at this season of the year, has done heavy damage in various localities. It has been most disastrous in the central portion of the State, having inundated towns, carried off bridges, torn up railroad tracks, and greatly damaged the growing crops. Most of the streams have overflown their banks, and the Illinois has been on a regular Spring rampage. We have had two rainy days out of three in July, and the prospects are good for showers before the close of the passing twenty-four hours.

POLITICAL.

There is not much that is exciting in politics, except the rather bitter quarrel between the two wings of the Republican Party—the "Ring" which controls the dispensation of offices, and the would-be Ring which would gladly transfer this prerogative to their own hands. The Republicans and the Temperance Party of McLean County have made their nominations for the November election, and other counties are preparing to do so. We elect no members of the Legislature, but delegates to the Constitutional Convention instead. The women suffrage people are working hard to get their principles into the Convention, and the Temperance Party will vigorously contest the selection of delegates on prohibitory grounds. The workingmen, too, mean to do something; so, on the whole, we anticipate something of a lively time.

EDUCATIONAL.

This has been Commencement week here and hereabouts. The Chicago University graduated fourteen from the Collegiate Department, nineteen from the Law, and three from the Theological. This was its tenth anniversary, and for a young institution, struggling with many difficulties, it may be said to be in an encouraging condition. It has been built up mainly through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. BURROUGHS, the President and originator. But it is to be regretted that the great Clark Telescope, from which so much was expected, has proved a failure, so far as any practical purposes are concerned. This is doubtless owing wholly to mismanagement, as even the Graduating Class have not, during their four years' course, been permitted to use it, or so much as to see through it even.

The Northwestern University, at Evanston, has just closed a successful year. This institution has a large endowment; but, as is too often the case, it interferes with its enterprise and efficiency. Having an adequate support from the endowments, the Faculty make too little exertion to attract and retain students, and the consequence is the roll of its Alumni is not very long.

The new Theological Seminary of the Baptists was dedicated on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. This makes the fourth institution of the kind in Chicago, the Methodists, Old School Presbyterians and the Congregationalists having one.

RELIGIOUS.

The controversy between the High and Low Church parties in the Episcopal Church is still going forward. Rev. C. E. CHENEY, rector of Christ Church, has been cited by Bishop WHITEHOUSE to prepare for trial on a charge of violating the canons of the Church, by omitting that part of the ritual which relates to baptismal regeneration.

One result of the union between the Old and New School Presbyterians has been to discontinue the publication of the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, which was so intensely Old School that the New would have nothing to do with it. It is probable, however, that the denomination will soon have an organ, as a company was incorporated last Winter to publish a paper of the New School persuasion.

The Baptists have a larger membership than any other denomination in the city—the First and Second Churches having over a thousand.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

There are now about twelve hundred inmates of the State Penitentiary, and the chaplain told me a while ago that over one-half of them were soldiers of the late war. There is quite a commotion just now about the management of the prison. For about thirty years the State leased the institution to S. A. BUCKMASTER and others, who made money out of it, as they had all they could make from the labor of the prisoners, and continued to bring in a good round balance against the State at the close of each year. The government of the prison was brutal and barbarous in the extreme, and every way calculated to make rather than reclaim criminals. While it was at Alton one time, the city was flooded with counterfeit coin—the guards having procured the material to be worked up by expert counterfeiters confined there, and it was so good an imitation of the genuine that they, (the guards,) "pushed" large amounts of it. Some two years and a half ago control of the prison was resumed by the State, and its management placed in the hands of three Commissioners. Ever since the old Ring have been endeavoring to bring the new arrangement into discredit and disfavor. A new Warden was recently appointed, who has attempted to govern the prison on humanitarian principles, and, perhaps, has relaxed discipline too much. And so there has been gotten up a regular "hue and cry" against the Warden and the Commissioners. But Governor PALMER has personally made an investigation which has shown that the principal charges are false.

VARIOUS THINGS.

The great Craig-Sprague breach of promise case has been disposed of. The plaintiff consented to have the verdict cut down to $40,000 and costs, and the Court refused a new trial. The Sheriff of Cook County has received orders to make the $40,000 out of the Adams House and the "Sprague Block," in this city, owned by defendant. Messrs. VAN COURT & JONES have just opened in this city a Northwestern branch of the National Temperance Publication House, of New-York. Some such influence is much needed here, with our 2,500 saloons. Real estate moves slowly, and prices have a downward look. Rents are lower than they were last May, and there are empty houses in all parts of the city. We had only a dozen bloody affrays in this city last month, so far as reported at Police Headquarters.

HEAVY FAILURE IN PAWTUCKET.—The limited partnership formed about a year ago, and which has since been doing business as the "Pawtucket Flour Mills," has unexpectedly terminated in the failure of the sole general partner. The failure involves the loss of the greater portion of the entire capital of $75,000. Current rumors to this effect, which have been in circulation for a week, have ripened into established facts. The sole general partner has made an assignment of all his property, including his dwelling-house and lot, in favor of the special partners, who are the principal losers. The parties implicated in the irregular transactions of the Company were arrested on Wednesday last, on a complaint charging embezzlement, and in default of bail in the sum of $55,000, were committed to jail to await an examination before the Court of Magistrates in that village, next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The affair causes considerable stir in business circles.—*Providence Journal, July 9.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The Radical Republican State Convention—Its Platform.

The platform of principles adopted by the Radical Republicans of Mississippi at their State Convention in Jackson, on the 1st inst., is in full as follows:

The Republicans of Mississippi, in convention assembled, in a spirit of amity and peace toward their opponents and of justice to themselves, make the following declaration of principles and policy:

Unfaltering devotion to the Union, first, last and forever.

Faith in and fidelity to the principles, objects and aims of the great National Republican Party, with which and with the President and Congress we are in full accord and sympathy.

A fair, impartial, just and economical administration of the Government, National and State.

Full and unrestricted right of speech to all men at all times and all places, with the most complete and unrestrained freedom of the ballot, including protection to citizens in the exercise of the suffrage.

A system of free schools which shall place the means of liberal education within the reach of every child in the State.

Reformation of the iniquitous and unequal taxation and assessments which, discriminating against laborers and labor, have borne so unjustly and unequally upon the people.

That all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition, are equal before the law, and that to be a free man is to possess all the civil and political rights of a citizen, are not only enduring truths, but the settled and permanent doctrines of the Republican Party.

This Convention recognizes but two great national parties—that under the administration of the one the material and industrial resources of the country will languish, while under the liberal and fostering care of the National Republican Party, commerce, manufactures and internal improvements by the General Government, will surely make the people of Mississippi what nature, soil and climate intend they should be—rich, prosperous and contented.

Recognizing as peculiarly American and Republican the sentiment, that the true basis of government is the "consent of the governed," which in a Republic is expressed through the ballot-box, we, in the language of the Chicago platform, "favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels, in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty may die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people," and we shall hail with unfeigned delight the day when the spirit of toleration now dawning upon our State shall be so firmly established, as to warrant Congress and the nation in declaring disabilities and restrictions forever at an end—when there shall be no citizen of Mississippi clamoring for his rights.

That the present modified condition of public sentiment in this State, renders it wise and expedient that the Republican Party should embrace the opportunity which is to be presented in the approaching election, of ratifying the new Constitution, so far modified in the franchise and general provisions thereof, as to conform to the Constitution of the United States, and the reconstruction laws; and that as Mississippi shall be fully reconstructed, according to the true intent of the laws, all disabilities imposed upon the late rebels should be entirely removed.

That we favor the prompt ratification by this State of article 15, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

We declare for universal amnesty and universal suffrage, the enlightened spirit of the age demanding that the fossil remains of proscription must be numbered with the things of the past.

The languishing condition of our State, notwithstanding her genial climate and productive soil, capable of sustaining and inviting a population of fifteen millions, reminds us not only of the necessity of reconstruction on a proper basis, but of the need of immigration. Schemes designed for class immigration, such as laborers only, or favoring one section, or country, or people, or portions of people over another, on account of political or any other causes, will meet with no success; plans to increase our population must embrace all countries, climes, people, professions, politics and religious beliefs; any plan stopping short of this, or hesitating to give a practical, earnest, cordial welcome to settlers, without regard to race, color, locality, politics or religion, will meet with merited failure, because indicating the existence of bigotry and intolerence.

We recognize in General GRANT the chosen leader of our party and cause, as well as the representative man of the age. As WASHINGTON was in his time, so is GRANT now "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Through his election, peace, toleration and prosperity at last dawn upon Mississippi; and ere long throughout these States, the old flag and the ancient principles, he and it represent, will be respected, adopted and adored. The magic words, "Let us have peace," possess a power, and have a mission which will embrace the whole world, and will cease only with time.

We indorse and adopt his language that "the question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges," and in his own words, we "favor such constitution and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons," a consummation we devoutly desire at the earliest practicable moment, with safety and justice to all.

We confide in and will support Major-General ADELBERT AMES, Military Commander and Governor of this State; we look to him as the representative of the President and of Congress, and regard him as able and firm in peace, as in war; his quiet yet decided Administration commands our confidence and admiration. For his order relieving the poor of a heavy burden and unequal taxes, and for the order abolishing distinction of color for the jury, and for the marked ability and independence displayed by him, the loyal people owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay, save by a life of like devotion to the principles he represents.

We look to Congress as the assembled wisdom and expressed will of the nation. At whatever cost of obloquy or life, we shall in the future, as in the past, yield our unwavering fidelity to the laws and policy of the National Legislature. A united nation and the principles of liberty owe their existence to-day, to the firmness, patriotism and wisdom of a Republican Congress.

General ADELBERT AMES, Provisional Governor of the State, visited the Convention, and being introduced delivered the following pithy address:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I have no speech to make. Suffice it to say, that you have my sympathies, and shall have my support."

THE ARRESTED COUNTERFEITERS.

Details of the Late Arrest of Counterfeiters and Burglars—Money and Tools Seized.

For some time past Colonel WHITLEY, chief of the detective force employed by the United States Treasury Department, has been aware that large quantities of counterfeit greenbacks and postage currency was being manufactured in this City and vicinity, and as the stuff was being quietly worked off into the hands of outside operators, the necessary steps were taken to make some arrests.

The detectives placed on the case succeeded in running down a portion of the gang who were engaged in manufacturing the counterfeits, and they at once notified their chief of the fact. Constant watch was kept upon these men, which was at length rewarded on Friday in seeing them in communication with two men hailing from Missouri, who had also been followed from the West by other United States detectives, as they were well known as operators in Government "queer." This coincidence of action on the part of the detectives placed them on the *qui vive*, as it was evident that the birds were nearing the trap already prepared for them. The precise nature of the subsequent movements of Colonel WHITNEY and his subordinates is not known, though it is understood that they succeeded in "piping" the suspected counterfeiters so closely that they caught two of them in communication with the Missouri travelers. On Saturday afternoon they found these four men at the Moore House, in Moore-street, near the South Ferry, when they were all arrested. The Missourians gave their names as JOHN D. WILLIAMS and JOHN D. WOODS, and on the person of the latter was found a roll of fifty-cent postal currency, having a face value of $400. The other two men gave the names of ELI FIELD and J. ECKHARDT, and they are supposed to be members of a gang of counterfeiters in this City. On the person of FIELD was found a counterfeit $5 bill and a poorly-executed twenty-five cent stamp. The four prisoners were duly escorted to Police Headquarters by Colonel WHITLEY and his subordinate, Detective CLARVOE, who were also assisted by Detective FARLEY, of the Central Office. The counterfeiters were duly placed under lock and key, and steps taken to arrest another man. To this end Colonel WHITLEY, accompanied by Detective VAUGHN, of the Central Office, proceeded during Saturday afternoon to the Erie Hotel, corner of Robinson and West streets, where they proposed to secure the fifth confederate, but they were disappointed, as the man had disappeared. In the room occupied by him the detectives found a common trunk, evidently filled with weighty material, which they took possession of, believing, no doubt, that they had secured a set of counterfeit plates and other tests. The trunk was duly removed to Colonel WHITLEY's room, in the St. Clair House, in Broadway, where the contents were examined in the presence of several reporters. The trunk proved to be the receptacle for a costly and very complete set of burglars' tools of the heaviest description, such as are only available in breaking into strong vaults and safes. The assortment of tools thus captured by the detectives comprised the following articles: Two large steel chisels, one dark lantern, several small steel chisels, two very large jimmies, each jointed by a screw coupling, and made of the best description of steel. There was also a steel sledge, and a small sharp-pointed hand jimmy, and a common strong-bladed jack-knife. Two or three coats were also found in the trunk, and a letter blindly and illiterately written, recommending the "barer" to some unknown person, as one desirous of "opperating" in some affair that was expected to "kome off all ridght." It is anticipated that more arrests and further developments will follow the events of yesterday.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park Meteorological Report for the week ending July 10, 1869:

Barometer—Mean, 30.035 inches; maximum, (at 2 P. M., July 6,) 30.276 inches; minimum, (at 7 A. M., July 4,) 29.752 inches; range, .524 inches. *Thermometer*—Mean, 73.27 degrees; maximum, (at 3 P. M., July 4,) 84.2 degrees; minimum, (at 8 A. M., July 7,) 61.7 degrees; range, 22.5 degrees. *Remarks*—July 9, rain from 12:50 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.; amount of water, .52 inch; total amount of water for week, .52 inch.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅜	100	Boston W. P.	15⅛
150,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	100	Adams Express	59⅛
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	121⅝	100	do.	59⅛
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	119⅛	800	do.	59
3,500	do.	119⅝	1,500	Wells-Fargo Ex	25
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	119	100	do.	24⅛
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	119⅛	100	do....b30	25
1,500	do.	119⅛	100	do.	24⅛
900	do....small	118⅛	200	do.	24⅝
20,000	do....s3	119⅛	500	do....b3	25
500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small	117	50	A. M. U. Ex.	40⅛
			10	do.	40
25,000	do.	117⅝	100	U. S. Ex.	73
180,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅜	100	New-York Cen. s3	195⅜
60,000	do....b3	117⅝	100	do.	195⅜
50,000	do....s3	117⅜	300	do.	195⅜
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅝	300	do....c	195⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	61	200	Harlem R.	143⅛
65,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	56	1,100	Reading	93
20,000	do.	56⅛	900	Clev. & Pitts. c.	108⅝
10,000	do....s60	56	200	do.	108⅛
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58	400	do....bet. call	108⅛
40,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	45⅛	100	Mich. Central	127⅝
30,000	do.	45⅛	25	do.	128
30,000	do.	45	800	Lake S. & Mch. S.	109⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94	400	do....c	109⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	89⅝	600	do.	109⅝
			400	do....s3	109⅛
7,000	Me. St. 6s	87⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	90	200	do.	80⅜
1,000	N.Y. St. 7s, B. L. c	108	100	do....b3	80⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	92	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
1,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. Gold bds.	97⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	116⅝
			300	do.	116⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st. M. ex.	90	10	do.	117
			75	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	75
10,000	Chi., R. I. & P. R. 7s	93⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	76⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	86⅜
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	200	do.	86⅝
4,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	90⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	152
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	96	200	do....b30	153
38,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt.	158
500	Lake S. Div. B.	91	100	do....b60	160
13,000	W. U. T. 7s. bds.	96	30	Del., L. & W. R.	112
25	Bank Commerce	123⅛	225	N. J. C. R.	99
5	Metropolitan B'k	132	100	C. C. & Ind. C. R.	37⅛
7	Tenth Nat. Bk.	94	100	Il. & St. J. P.	119
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	109	100	Morris & Es. R. bet. call	89⅛
100	West. U. T.	37⅛			
100	Pacific Mail	89⅛			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅝	$125,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67,	117⅜
21,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117⅜	1,000	do.	117⅜
			1,500	do....c	117⅜
2,000	do....c	117⅜	3,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new	55⅜	500	Lake S. & M. S.	108⅞
100,000	do.	55⅛	100	do....b10	109⅛
5,000	do.	55⅝	100	do....c	108⅝
1,500	Ga. St. 6s	90	11	Ill. Cen.	143
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	44⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. s3	108⅝
10,000	do.	44⅛	200	do.	108⅛
60,000	do.	44⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
10,000	do.	44⅛	400	Chi. & R. I.	116⅝
10,000	do.	43⅝	43	New-Jer. C.	100⅛
10,000	do.	43⅛	600	do.	102
20,000	do.	43⅝	200	do....bet. call	102⅛
2,000	Mich So. S. F. B.	99	100	T., W. & W.	73⅛
7	Hanover Bank	107	100	do.	73
100	Quick. Min. Co.	15⅛	300	Morris & Essex	89⅛
100	N. Y. C. R.	196⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. b60.	120
100	Hudson R.	165⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
50	Mich. Central	129			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail....b3	89⅛	400	Reading	93⅛
100	Hud. R.	164⅛	200	L. Shore & M. S.	108⅜
100	do.	164⅝	200	Rock Island	116⅛

MONDAY, July 12—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 10, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,943,929
Increase in Specie	6,746,645
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,965,465
Increase in Deposits	3,267,772
Increase in Circulation	59,972

	July 11, '68.	July 10, '69.	July 3, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$73,914,907	$73,914,907
Local Capital	9,962,500	11,250,305	11,250,305
Total Capital	$83,420,200	$75,165,212	$75,165,212
Loans	264,147,708	255,424,542	258,368,471
Gold and G'ld Notes	19,235,348	30,266,912	23,520,267
Other Legal Tender	68,531,542	48,702,728	46,737,263
Deposits	224,320,141	183,197,239	179,929,467
Circulation	34,068,202	34,128,174	34,217,973
In Sub-Treasury	83,310,743	97,209,699	80,046,403

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	July 3, '69.	July 10, '69.	July 11, '68.
On deposits	$179,929,467	$183,197,239	$220,320,141
Circulation	34,217,973	34,128,174	34,068,202
Total	$214,146,440	$217,325,413	$258,388,343
25 ℘ cent. would be	$53,536,610	$54,331,353	$64,597,085
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	70,257,530	78,969,640	87,766,890
Excess	$16,720,920	$24,638,287	$23,169,805
Rate for Money	10 ℘ cent.	7 ℘ cent.	5 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold fell off Saturday forenoon from 136 to 135⅝@¾@⅝ ℘ cent. The shipments to Europe by the various steamers of the day proved less by one-half than the sums spoken of on Friday. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the whole week amount to $908,734. The Banks gain in their Specie averages $6,746,645, of which about one-half is on account of Depositors, and the remainder for July Gold Interest collected for their own account. The Treasury Office paid out during the week $3,382,000 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold, and it received $2,091,000 for Customs. The Banks reduce their Loans $2,943,929, and increase their general line of Deposits $3,267,772, of which $1,965,465 is in Greenbacks.

The reduced terms for money noticed on Friday were further brought down to the uniform rate of 7 ℘ cent. per annum, simple currency interest, and the Bank return looks as though this rate would not be exceeded this week. The feeling in the Public Funds and the general appearance of firmness in the Railways correspond with this impression. The market closed especially strong for U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s, and firmer on most of the New-York and Western Railways.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,176,212, against the total entries of $4,363,244 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,431,637, against $2,452,598 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $908,734, against $3,947,-801 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,786,830. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,931 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,745.

As the fiscal year of 1869 closed on 30th June ultimo, we now resume our weekly tables of Imports, Exports and Customs and Treasury movement, as from the first of the Calendar Year 1869.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,331,251	May	$26,646,394
February	23,944,525	*June	27,481,204
March	33,021,622	July 10	4,176,212
April	31,536,364		
Total since Jan. 1, 1869			$169,127,572
Against same date, 1868			131,284,866
Increase since Jan. 1			$37,842,706

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	May	$16,076,606
February	10,824,812	*June	19,680,209
March	12,588,895	July 7	4,431,637
April	15,409,087		
Total since Jan 1			$92,164,263
Against same time, 1868			90,941,760
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,222,503
Gold, July 10, 1869			135⅝ ℘ cent.
Gold, July 11, 1868			141⅛ ℘ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,390	May	$2,512,830
February	3,222,083	*June	2,425,092
March	2,239,968	July 10	908,734
April	1,767,601		
Total since Jan. 1			$16,450,188
Same time 1868			55,378,860
Decrease since Jan. 1			$38,928,672

*Unofficial.

As heretofore notified we shall omit as from the first of July our usual table of California deliveries of Gold and Silver by the Pacific Mail steamers, as the course of the great bulk of the receipts of the precious metals from the Pacific States and Territories to New-York has been changed by the opening of the Pacific Railways. Of these receipts we have no reliable record.

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	18,531,453
February	12,179,728	February	1,922,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,696,831
April	10,836,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	2,131,625
July 3	898,052	July 3	6,766,107
July 10	2,091,000	July 10	3,382,000
Total 1869	$67,930,689	Total 1869	$55,770,509
Total 1868	59,457,262	Total 1868	54,077,267

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 11, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	137@135⅛	141⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122@121⅝	113⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	116⅛@117⅜	108⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	108⅜@109	107⅞
New-York Central	196@185@196⅛	133⅞
Rock Island	118⅝@115@116⅝	107⅞
Michigan Southern	109⅛ with div. @105⅝	91
Hudson River	163⅞@165⅛	138⅛
Northwestern	82⅛@79⅛@81⅛	78⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	156⅛ with div. @151 x. d.	107⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	106⅛ with div. @106 x. d.	86⅛
Reading	98⅛ with div. 93⅛ x. d.	95⅛
Northwestern Pref.	96@94@95⅛	80⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33@32⅛	29
Pacific Mail	91⅛@89⅛	100⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛@81⅛@86⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common	75⅛@73@76⅛	67⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@71@73⅛	48⅛

In the Afternoon, in the Long Room and on the Sidewalk in front of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅞	121⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	117⅞	117⅞
American Gold Coin	136	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¼	55
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	46½	43½
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	67
New-York Central	196¼	196½
Reading Railway	93½	93⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	116⅝
Northwest Common	80⅝	81¼
Northwest Preferred	95	95½
Michigan Southern	109⅝	*105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	151	151
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108¼	*106¾
Pacific Mail Company	89⅝	89⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86½
St. Paul Common	76¼	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¼
Hudson River	164	165½

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	117⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	118⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	118	5-20 coup., 1868	117⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅞	10-40 reg	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	119	10-40 coup	109
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅜	6s Currency	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo. Iss.	89⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66¾
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	82½
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	125
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	95	Alabama 8s	92¼
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	100	N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	98	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	102	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n. '70	100
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	102½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55¾	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	102½
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	102½
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	102½
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	103
North Carolina 6s	50¼	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76	96
North Car. 6s, n, bds	43½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Shoe and Leather	133
Merchants'	127	Corn Exchange	133
Mechanics'	135	Continental	99
America	141	St. Nicholas	115
National	110	Commonwealth	118
Merchants' Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	132
State of New-York	112	Park	157
Commerce	123½	Central National	108
American Exchange	114	First National	220
Chatham	156	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	110½
Metropolitan	137	Tenth National	94
Nassau	104	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	89	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	93	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73½
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	101
Harlem, 1st M	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Mic. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	126	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Mich. C. 8s, new, 1M. '82	127	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	80
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	120	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Mil., 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W., 2d M.	94	Col. Chic. & I. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	76	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92½
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81½	Western Union Bds.	86
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1868	102	Cle., P. & Ash. N. B.	90
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	90½
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	90
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,183,067; total payments, $2,425,949; balance, $97,209,699. The receipts include, for Customs, $278,000; for Gold Notes, $217,000.

The terms of consolidation between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company and the Buffalo and Erie Company, (formerly Buffalo and State Line,) have been agreed to by the Directors of both Companies, subject to the approval of their Stockholders, who are called, by official advertisement, to meet on Tuesday, Aug. 10, to consider and pass upon the agreement. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Stockholders are to meet at Cleveland; the Buffalo and Erie Stockholders at Buffalo.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 5 ℘ cent.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company will pay their usual Quarterly Dividend of 2 ℘ cent. at the Farmers' Loan Office, on or after July 20. The transfers closed Saturday, July 10.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable July 15.

The Western Insurance Company of Buffalo have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand to the New-York City Stockholders at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable on demand

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable July 15.

The North American Fire Insurance Company have declared their eighty-second half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand, leaving the Capital and Surplus of the Company $795,000.

The Long Island Insurance Company, (Branch Office No. 48 Wall-street,) have declared a Dividend of 10 ℘ cent. to the Stockholders and a Scrip Dividend of 60 ℘ cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company. Also 6 ℘ cent. Interest ℘ annum upon the previous Scrip.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent. payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	22	Tar, bbls.	150
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Resin, bbls.	290
Cotton, bales	1,384	Cut Meats, pkgs.	19
Eggs, bbls.	419	Lard, tcs.	353
Flour, bbls.	5,994	Butter, pkgs.	1,995
Flour, bags	350	Cheese, boxes	8,065
Wheat, bushels	95,208	Tallow, bbls.	16
Corn, bushels	73,228	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,546
Rye, bushels	5,041	Whisky, bbls.	225
Oats, bushels	19,075	Wool, bales	2,996
Hops, bales	174	Tobacco, hhds.	390
Hides, No.	3,499	Tobacco, bxs.	17
Hides, bdls.	298	Molasses, bbls.	60
Leather, sides	6,243	Cotton Seed, bags	738
Spirits Turp., bbls.	60	Starch, boxes	150

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Gauss*, for Bremen—184,750 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—2 cases Maiden Hair, 10 bales Cotton, 4 pkgs. Wine, 14,278 bushels Wheat, 67 bbls. Potashes, 9 cases Preserves, 2 casks Whisky, 76 cases Sewing Machines, 23 cases Perfumery, 1 case Jewelry, 18 pkgs. Personal Effects.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—22 bales Furs, 4 bales Silk, 757,294 lbs. Bacon, 898,162 lbs. Cheese, 1 bbl. Bladders, 222 bales Hops, 400 bbls. Flour, 589,608 lbs. Lard, 8 pkgs. Machinery.

By the bark *Arnevig*, for Stettin—89,206 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Condor*, for Cork—19,114 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ariosta*, for Penarth Road—12,780 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Wild Rose*, for Queenstown—14,892 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Shannon*, for Valencia—313 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco Samples, 15,000 staves.

By the ship *Missouri*, for Glasgow—539 bbls. Resin, 30,328 bushels Wheat, 2,009 bbls. Flour, 500 Oars.

By the bark *Kjobenhaven*, for Hong Kong and Shanghae—369 pkgs. Drugs, 116 pkgs. Ginseng, 300 cases Turpentine, 23 pkgs. Furniture, 43 cases Clocks, 12,285 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 26 pkgs. Hardware, 63 cases Merchandise, 100 cases Fire Crackers, 50 bbls. Pitch, 20 bbls. Resin, 6,800 gallons Petroleum, 50 cases Condensed Milk, 10 coils Rope, 7 pkgs. Glassware, 1 Velocipede, 50 bbls. Beef, 200 bbls. Pork, 176 kegs Pickles, 200 bbls. Beans, 856 bales Dry Goods, 10 pkgs. Pickled Fish, 111 tons Coal, 50 bales Oakum.

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Antwerp—84 hhds. Tobacco, 46 cases Tobacco, 6 bundles Whalebone, 20 bbls. Potashes, 62 bags Coffee, 4 cases Candles, 3,514 bbls. Flour, 228 bales Hops, 45,000 lbs. Cheese, 20,672 bushels Wheat.

For Southampton—115,206 lbs. Cheese, 125 pkgs. Hardware.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½ ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—With the exception of a sale of 351 bags Rio on private terms, no business of moment has been reported to-day. Prices unchanged. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb.

COCOA—A sale of 150 bags Guayaquil was reported on private terms.

COTTON—The market has been dull and weak since our last. Sales have been reported of 816 bales, including 464 bales to spinners and 352 bales to speculators; also, 950 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26c.@26½c.; and 800 bales do., January delivery, at 25¾c.@26c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Amount of Cotton afloat for England, 631,000 bales, including 49,000 bales of American, being a decrease for the week on amount of American afloat of 31,000 bales, and on all others a decrease of 12,000 bales, making decrease on total amount afloat of 43,000 bales. Our market for the week has been quiet, at uniform prices, closing dull and heavy with quotations barely maintained. There is only a small amount of Cotton offering, but buyers are less abundant than Cotton, and to effect sales, some concession is often made from quotations. The total sales for the week have been 7,891 bales, including 6,454 bales to Spinners, 490 bales to Speculators, and 947 bales to Exporters. For future delivery we note the following sales: For July, 100 bales Low Middlings on private terms, and 100 bales at 33¼c.; November, 100 bales at 26¼c.; 200 bales at 26c.; and 120 bales on private terms. For November and December, 100 bales at 26c. For December, 300 bales at 26c. on basis of Low Middlings; 1,200 bales at 26c.; and 100 bales on private terms. For January, 100 bales Low Middling at 26c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 596 bales; to the Continent, 468 bales. Total, 1,064 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,155 bales; to the Continent, 1,571 bales. Total, 5,726 bales. The account of the growing Cotton crop continues remarkably good from all sections. The Dry Goods market steady, with moderate business."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	28	28¼	28¼	28¾
Good Ordinary	30¾	30¾	31	31
Low Middlings	33¼@½	33½@¾	33¾@34	34¼
Middlings	34¼@½	34½@¾	34¾@35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	3,914
Receipts last week	7,938
Receipts preceding week	13,403
Receipts since Jan. 1	335,339
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	660,455
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	477,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	10
Exports since Jan. 1	170,205
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	353,939
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	18,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,421,000
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	55,000
Estimated stock same time last year	88,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	28,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,98[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, but with rather freer offerings, prices have shown rather less firmness, particularly for the exportable brands, which have been quoted off 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 80, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 85; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 85@$7 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible] ℘ bbl. Of the day's sales 8,500 bbls. were Extras for shipment, part to arrive, at $6 [illegible], the latter an extreme, for Western, and $6 80@$6 85 for State ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 30@$5 80
Extra State	6 40@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $6 [illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in less request at $6 40@$6 [illegible] for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales 470 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. Cornmeal is fairly active at $4 [illegible] for Western, $4 40 for State, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine and City, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been quoted much lower, on a comparatively dull market, the export demand having been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 75; Red and Amber do., $1 [illegible]@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, in lots, $1 56@$1 57; No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]@$1 51; White State, $1 65; Amber do., $1 55@$1 57; White Southern, $1 [illegible]; and poor New Red Delaware at $1 70 ℘ bushel, closing irregularly. Corn has been less sought after, and less buoyant in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels at [illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western; 92c.@96c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 93c.@97c. for the best; 95c.@98c. for White; [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for Kiln-dried New, and $1 02@$1 03 for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley continue inactive at about former rates. A small lot of German Barley sold on private terms. Of Malt small sales were made at $1 [illegible] ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate supply, and quoted firmer, though the demand has not been active. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels Common to Choice Western at 82c.@84c., afloat, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 400 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, 2,009 bbls. Flour and 30,328 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 34,006 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, 12,780 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, 14,278 bushels Wheat for Havre, and 3,514 bbls. Flour and 20,672 bushels Wheat for Antwerp. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 35 loads of Wheat, 13 of Lumber, 4 each of Corn and Coal, 2 each of Flour and Staves, and 1 of Oats.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 9:

Wheat—Peter T. Swan, Buffalo; W. J. Milligan, Buffalo; W. T. Sabey, Buffalo; Sheffield, Buffalo; J. P. Taber, Buffalo; H. Shattuck, Buffalo; North Star, Buffalo; C. W. Cornell, Buffalo; S. S. Thorn, Buffalo; W. Clark, Buffalo; Horicon, Buffalo; E. Morihan, Buffalo; James A. Sibley, Syracuse; Lefa, Buffalo; Ira Betts, Oswego; Admiral, Buffalo; A. G. Goold, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; Manhattan, Buffalo; Light, Oswego; Hingston, Buffalo; P. S. Woodin, Buffalo; Western Chief, Buffalo; H. N. Holt, Buffalo; D. A. Brown, Buffalo; A. G. Wheeler, Buffalo; Johnnie E. Davis, Buffalo; Seneca, Buffalo; L. M. Norton.

Mixed—J. Maynard, Utica.

Coal—Charlotte, Geneva; St. John, Watkins; J. B. Johnson, Geneva; W. P. Jenks, Buffalo.

Lumber—Hank Harden, Oswego; S. B. Johnson, Olean; W. W. Wells, Oswego; Ira Porker, Oswego; H. W. Jewell, Buffalo; Marquis Shuts, Oswego; B. D. Houghton, Oswego; Rufus Gates, Buffalo; Alfred & Albert, Buffalo; Ham Lane, Boonville; B. H. Turner, Boonville; Frank Halsey, Buffalo; Geo. McChesney, Oswego.

Corn—E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo; Mary J. Graves, Buffalo; Pride of the West, Buffalo; Joe, Buffalo.

Staves—Russell Morgan, Buffalo; Emma Cole, Buffalo.

Flour—Jno. R. Weed, Medina; City of Washington, Rochester.

Oats—Mary E. Sargent, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted firm at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at full rates, including American at 7c.@14c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. The receipts were 174 bales; export clearances, 450 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 63,332 Hides and 160 bales do.; sales, 25,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 22c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 21¼ lbs., 19¼c. gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,100 Dry Corrientes, 21½ lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Savanilla, 27 lbs. private terms; 359 Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Dry West India, — lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12c.; 2,250 Wet Salted Para, 46 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Sisal, 40 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 900 City Slaughter, 65@68 lbs., 12¼c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 184,200 Hides, (same time last year, 109,800—year before, 114,000,) as follows: 90,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 23,900 Dry Montevideo, 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,000 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 10,000 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 2,000 Dry West Indies, 15,000 Dry Mexican, 13,000 Dry Texas, 2,200 Dry Salted Maranham, 9,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet to-day, but quoted steady. The week's receipts have been 47,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull to-day, but prices have been pretty well supported. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been rather firmer in price on the basis of 43½c.@44c. for merchantable, and 44½c.@45c. for shipping, ℘ gallon, though the dealings have been comparatively light. There were 60 bbls. received; none exported. Crude Turpentine and Tar unchanged. Of Tar 150 bbls. arrived. Pitch dull; no receipts; 50 bbls. cleared for Hong Kong. Resin has been in quite moderate request, but quoted stronger on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs. The receipts were only 290 bbls.; exports, 559 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c., chiefly at 43½c.@44c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 75; Resin at $2 30@$10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull at previous figures, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 97½@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2 03@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been more sought after on the basis of 16¾c., but holders were unwilling to accept less than 17c. ℘ gallon, and some business was transacted at this rate. A livelier inquiry prevailed for barreled Crude, chiefly for export, at 22½c. as the governing price, at which sales of 1,500 bbls. were reported. Other sales were mentioned, but without particulars. There were no receipts of Crude made public here; 440 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No exports transpired. Refined Oil has been moderately inquired for, and quoted at 32c.@32½c., generally at 32½c., for Standard White here, and 31¾c.@32c., mainly at 32c., for do., at Philadelphia, ℘ gallon. Sales were reported of some 4,000 bbls. Standard White, at 32c.@32½c., chiefly at 32½c. for early delivery, at 32½c. for last half of July delivery; also 1,500 bbls. do., July to September delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 32c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of the month, at 32½c.; and 2,500 bbls. do., August to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33½c. ℘ gallon. Standard White in cases ranged from 37c.@39c., and Prime White from 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon, with some export inquiry noted. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,546 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,160 bbls. The export clearances hence were 184,750 gallons by the bark *Gauss*, for Bremen; 89,206 gallons by the bark *Arnevig*, for Stettin; and 6,800 gallons by the bark *Kjobenhaven*, for Hong Kong. Empty barrels for Crude Oil were quoted dull at $1 80, and for Refined at $2 10 each. Naphtha attracted more attention from export buyers, and 2,500 bbls. were reported sold at 9¾c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c.; also, 500 cases at 16c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 12½, closing at about $32, regular, bid, for New Mess; $31 50@$31 62 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29, chiefly at $28 50 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cutmeats are plenty and weak. Sales have been reported of 625 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@21½c. for bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet at former rates. Sales 175 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Lard in light demand but quoted steadier; sales have been reported since our last of 475 tierces and barrels at 16½c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for City; 18¾c. for fancy do., (Lockitt's,) and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ℘ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, buyer July, on private terms. Beef has been less active at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $28@$32 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at $20@$31 ℘ bbl.; sales 160 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue inactive. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	29c.@31c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	38c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	24c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ℘ lb.	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℘ lb.	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	13c.@14½c.
Factories, common, ℘ lb.	9c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb.	14c.@15c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@13c.

SKINS—Deer have been arriving more freely, and, with a very moderate inquiry from manufacturers, the supply is increasing. Sales 14,000 lbs. Central American, and 7,600 lbs. Angostura, on private terms. Prices are without material change. We quote: Honduras, 40c.@42c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 36c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 43c.@45c.; Central America, 44c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ℘ lb. An active inquiry prevails for Goat, but the increasing firmness of holders, particularly of Mexican, tend to check transactions. We quote: Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate call for Raw Sugars to-day at somewhat stronger, though not quotably higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 536 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c.; 649 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c. ℘ lb. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¾c.@13½c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12½c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively demand and buoyant, ranging from 13½c. to 15¾c. ℘ lb. as extremes. Messrs. R. L. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15¾c.; Granulated, 15½c., and Ground Sugar, 15¾c.; White Sugar, A, 14¾c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in reduced supply and moderate demand, at from $1 02@$1 04 ℘ gallon. Sales, 255 bbls., against receipts of 225 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day have been on a restricted scale; rates have not varied essentially. For Liverpool there were taken 45,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., by sail, and 9¼d. by steam, ℘ bushel; also, by steam, 200 bales Hops, at ½d. ℘ lb., and 250 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ℘ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. ℘ bushel; 350 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Antwerp, by steam, 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For a port in the North Sea, an American ship, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and an Italian bark, with 2,500 bbls. do., at 5s. ℘ bbl. For a Spanish port, a North German brig, with 1,250 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
RAG PICKER OF PARIS and CORSICAN BROTHERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER and SUDDEN THOUGHTS. Leading character by Mr. R. Pateman.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On Friday last the French Ministers placed their portfolios in the hands of the Emperor. NAPOLEON expressed his willingness to sacrifice personal legislative power, but would not yield a question of dignity to any pressure. The Council of Ministers and the Privy Council recently held frequent meetings at the summons of the Emperor to deliberate upon the interpellation for political reforms. A satisfactory programme was finally adopted. The *Patrie* asserts that the Emperor has yielded to the Corps Legislatif, and that the latter will, therefore, realize the projected reforms.

The London *Times* of Saturday discussed the French question. It declares that another political dispensation is at hand, and that if the Corps Legislatif is firm it will gain the powers which the minority have demanded and the majority desire.

HERRERA, who was appointed Minister of Justice for Spain only a few days ago, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

Political agitation prevails in Lisbon.

The yacht *Dauntless* arrived at Queenstown at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. She made the passage in twelve days seventeen hours six minutes and twelve seconds.

GENERAL.

Havana news to Saturday sets forth that a quantity of correspondence from the rebel army to parties in New-York, designed to be sent by steamer *Morro Castle*, has been intercepted at Batabano, and that the persons in whose possession it was found had been arrested. Captain-General DE RODAS had issued a general order to commanders of the different jurisdictions of the island. The Captain-General enjoins upon them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens—to arrest no one on vague suspicions; instructs them to rigidly respect all legal rights of foreigners, says that the Government will hold the officers of the army responsible for the good discipline of the troops, and instructs them to forward to him dispatches relative to matters in their departments containing only facts as they occur.

Mexican news to July 5 reports that the results of the elections have been favorable to the Government. The volcano of Colima was in a high state of eruption, throwing up huge masses of fire and ashes, and lava was flowing abundantly from it. The inhabitants of the villages and towns within its range had fled from their houses to the fields beyond, and were in a very destitute condition.

A New-Orleans telegram, dated Saturday evening, sets forth that further accounts at hand confirm the account of the great floods in Colorado Valley, Texas. The water was ten feet deep in the Court-house square at Lagrange. It was estimated that twenty-five houses have been seen passing down the stream. The river was still rising. The staging had been stopped for four days. The town of Columbus was entirely surrounded by water. Brazos River was also very high, and was still rising at the rate of four inches per hour.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $3,000,000 of United States bonds each Wednesday during the present month, to be held subject to the future action of Congress. The currency balance in the Treasury is now about $30,000,000.

A boiler in EDWARD F. PORTER's logwood factory, in East Boston, Mass., exploded Saturday, shattering the building and injuring five men severely.

LOUISA WALSH was arrested in Albany yesterday, and portions of the silver statue chalice of St. Mary's Church were found in her possession.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned *sine die* Saturday. The session was twenty-two days shorter than last year, and cost the State $26,000 less. Both Houses held night sessions during the past week, crowding business so as to reach an adjournment without delay.

THOMAS SWEENY was arrested and committed to jail, in Buffalo, Saturday, on a charge of murdering his brother JOHN, while boating in the harbor on Sunday week. On returning to the shore on the day mentioned THOMAS reported that JOHN had fallen overboard and drowned. The body was recovered last evening. The skull had been broken with an oar, the teeth knocked in, and other marks of violence were apparent.

The Baltimore Saengerfest was formally commenced on Saturday, when Mayor BANKS welcomed to the Monument City the incoming Societies.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, with six cases of yellow fever on board—three officers and the same number of men. They were all doing well. Lieutenant R. K. DUER, and one man whose name was not ascertained, died on the passage from Key West.

The revenue of the New Dominion for June is $1,030,919; expenditures, $698,437; discount on American invoices for the present week, 26 per cent.

On July 3 the Court-house of Decatur County, at Decatursville, Tenn., was entirely consumed by fire. Loss, $100,000. The lawyers of the town had their offices in the Court-house, and their libraries were all consumed, together with valuable papers which they had in their possession. In the County Court Clerk's office there was $30,000 in currency. The County Court Clerk also had many valuables in his office, which he tried to save, with more important county papers. He wrapped himself up in wet blankets and penetrated the building, but the flames drove him back, and he was slightly burned in the attempt.

The *Great Eastern*, up to Saturday noon, had run 2,063 knots from Brest, and paid out 2,287 knots of cable.

The decease of HENRY B. STACY, late United States Consul at Revel, Russia, is announced. He died on June 19. He was born in Vermont sixty-five years ago, and settled in Burlington in 1827. In 1828 he became part proprietor of the *Free Press*, and was editor and publisher of that paper from 1833 until 1846. Mr. STACY accepted the Consulship in 1861, and was preparing to give way to a successor when overtaken by death.

The Branch Mint of San Francisco was closed Saturday, to allow the officers opportunity to make a general settlement of their accounts. The Secretary of the Treasury had authorized the Sub-Treasurer there to increase the bullion fund of the Mint by adding $1,500,000, to obviate any difficulty from closing the institution.

A dispatch from Puebla, Colorado, dated July 9, says that the Congressional Committee on the Pacific Railroad, consisting of Senators DRAKE and SCOTT and Representatives MORRELL, RICE and ROOTS, accompanied by EDGAR DENNIS, Attorney of the Kansas Pacific Road, arrived yesterday morning. They will visit points of interest, and reach Denver to-day.

A Denver special dispatch says that the United States Geological Expedition, under Dr. HAYDEN, arrived Friday, having spent ten days between Cheyenne and Denver. They go southwestwardly thence, and expect to be out all Summer.

The De Soto *Press*, of July 7, has news that SAM HILDEBRAND, the outlaw, passed about a week in the neighborhood of Morse's Hill, Big River Township, quite recently, finding scores of friends among the rebels of Sandy Valley. He was said to have left that vicinity on July 2, passing Manion's, on his way south and southeast, to the vicinity of his old home in St. Francois County.

The reduction of the expenses of the Post Office Department, owing to the discontinuance of useless mail service on Western and Southern routes, is up to date, $773,864, while by other arrangements the general service has been much improved.

The annual regatta of the Shatemac Boat Club took place late Saturday afternoon over a three-mile course, near Poughkeepsie. There were three races—two single sculls and one double.

Ex-Secretary WILLIAM H. SEWARD was on Saturday confined to his hotel, in San Francisco, by an attack of rheumatism, and declined to receive any visitors.

The educational meetings of the National Association are to be held in Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The Association of State Superintendents will meet on Monday, of Normal School Principals on Tuesday, and the General Association of Teachers on the other days. The list of speakers and lecturers before the Association comprises Rev. L. Van Cokkelen, President; Professor E. A. Brooks, of Pennsylvania; Professor L. B. Munro, of Boston; Professor Fordyce A. Allen, of Pennsylvania; Professor John S. Hart, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Randall, of Oswego: Miss Swayne, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. Alden, D. D., LL.D., of Albany; Professor Z. Richards, of Washington; Professor Austin C. Apgar, of New-Jersey; Major-General O. O. Howard, United States Army; John D. Philbrick, of Boston; Rev. B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut; Professor J. B. Nickersham, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. Joseph White, of Massachusetts. The meetings of the American Institute of Instruction will be held in Portsmouth, N. H., on Aug. 3, 4 and 5. Hon. Joseph White, of Massachusetts, Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, President J. T. Champlin, of Waterville, Me., and Professor J. S. Woodenan, of Dartmouth College, will be among the principal speakers.

Dr. CHAPIN's Universalist Church, in Fifth-avenue, closed yesterday for the Summer, with a very fine sermon by the pastor, and unusually rich music by the choir. The singers were Miss NEWBOULD, soprano; Miss GABELLE, contralto; Messrs. DEYO and KELLY, bass and tenor, with J. H. HOLDEN, organist.

PATRICK HIGGINS, an officer of the Sixteenth Precinct, was assaulted about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by four men who sprang upon him from a doorway in West Sixteenth-street, and snatching away his club beat him so terribly about the head that his wounds are considered serious. EDWARD LAMON, one of the assailants, was arrested and is held for examination.

ROBERT ROSS, of No. 250 West Twenty-second-street, was attacked by a number of rowdies about 1 o'clock yesterday, on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth-avenue, and was stabbed in the left side. The wound is severe but not dangerous. All of the assailants escaped.

HENRY HASSEN, a laborer, died yesterday from burns received on the 1st inst., by the explosion of a keg of powder while he was engaged in blasting for a sewer in West Sixtieth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered at the inquest yesterday.

The extreme heat that prevailed in the City yesterday was experienced, it would seem, elsewhere. In Washington, D. C., the thermometer indicated 98 degrees in the shade. In Poughkeepsie, 94 was reached by the mercury. The sultriness in Boston was relieved by several heavy thunder showers. Other reports are printed elsewhere.

The Seventh International Statistical Congress—Mr. Ruggles' Mission.

We learn that our fellow-citizen Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES leaves us to-morrow in the steamer *Silesia*, to attend the International Statistical Congress at the Hague, as the delegate to represent the Government of the United States.

Under the commission issued by the President and the authority of the Department of State, Mr. RUGGLES will officially bring before the approaching Congress, which is to assemble near the close of August in the present year, such statistical documents and other information "as will contribute to a perfect understanding abroad of the resources and prosperity of the United States, and to just views of their relative position among the family of nations."

The proposed assemblage is the seventh of the important historical series of "international" Congresses, composed of delegates officially appointed by the leading Governments of the civilized world. Commencing at Brussels, in 1853, and held successively, at intervals generally of three years, at Brussels, Paris, Vienna, London, Berlin and Florence, the seventh will be held in the present year at the Hague in the Netherlands.

In addition to the official Governmental delegates, these Congresses are largely attended by "members" invited by the preliminary commission of the country in which the Congress is held; so that the Congress at Florence, in 1867, with about seventy official "delegates," embraced nearly seven hundred members eminent in the various departments of knowledge, and selected from the cities and minor communities of Europe.

Their researches, deliberations, and reports embrace not only the facts illustrating the physical, moral, social and pecuniary condition of particular classes or branches of administration, but they have of late come to include the grander and more comprehensive features of the comparative statistics of the nations as such, showing the relative condition, advancement, and importance of each. It is only in these broader generalizations that the elements are to be found for enabling Governments gradually but fully to solve the great problem of these modern days—the proper internationalization, in wise and harmonious concord, of all the important political Powers of the globe.

Many of our readers may recollect that Mr. RUGGLES represented the United States, in the International Congress at Berlin in 1863, under the commission of President LINCOLN, during the darkest hours of the rebellion, while the rebel forces were advancing into Pennsylvania, and also the determined and successful resistance by Mr. RUGGLES in that Congress, to an indirect attempt to recognize "the *Confederate* States" as a political power. The report to that Congress by Mr. RUGGLES, showing the entire sufficiency of the resources of our country to put down the insurrection, was extensively republished throughout Europe.

The coming Congress will afford a full opportunity for revising and enlarging the examination of the principal elements of those resources, including a comprehensive and accurate comparison of the agricultural product and capacity of the United States as an unbroken continental power, and of Europe as a unit. We may reasonably expect a view of the enormous results to flow from the vast and increasing volumes of immigration as well from Asia as from Europe, enriching and strengthening our country from ocean to ocean, not to speak of the immense increase of creative power in the continental railways, spanning and to span the whole breadth of the nation, and the increased pecuniary value of a reunited nation casting off all the elements of discord, and firmly riveted in indissoluble political unity.

Such are some of the subjects that will probably be treated in the approaching Congress—the proceedings of which we shall await with no little interest.

The Test Oath in Virginia—General Canby's Letter.

Of course General CANBY does not admit the conclusiveness of the argument by which we recently attempted to show the untenableness of his position on the test oath question. In a letter to which we elsewhere give room, he insists upon the soundness of his determination to exact the oath from members elected to the new Legislature. But we must be permitted to say that the interpretation he puts upon the action of General GRANT in relation to reconstruction in other States is as unwarranted as that by which he attempts to justify the course he proposes to take.

General CANBY suggests that we have "overlooked the material point that the Constitution proposed" for Virginia has not been approved by Congress, and that the decisions of General GRANT, which we cited a week ago, "were given after the approval of the Constitutions to which they referred, or related in every instance to conditions which could not exist until after that approval had been obtained." As a matter of fact, we submit that our correspondent is in error. In the case of Georgia, at least, General GRANT's instructions to General MEADE preceded by several weeks the Congressional approval of the State Constitution. It was on the second of March, 1868, that General GRANT wrote:

> "The officers elected under the new Constitution of Georgia are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and *are not, therefore, required to take the oath prescribed* in section 9, act of July 19, 1867."

And it was on the 29th of the following month that General GRANT, addressing the same officer, remarked that he saw nothing in the communications of the latter to change his opinion, and that "the eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new Constitution, and the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, designated as article 14." Yet it was not until the 25th of the following June that the act conditionally admitting Georgia to representation, and formally approving its Constitution, became law. General CANBY, then, is mistaken as to the circumstances in which the Commander of the Armies established a ruling of the law directly opposed to that which the present District Commander proposes to fasten upon Virginia.

But was General GRANT's opinion or order qualified by connection with conditions which could not exist until after the approving action of Congress? Clearly not. The case was judged by General GRANT on its merits. As a matter of fact and law he decided that the test oath is not obligatory on members of a Legislature elected under the Reconstruction acts. He did not make this view contingent upon the proceedings of Congress, of which in advance he could know nothing. He declared absolutely that any oath which the new Constitution of the State prescribes, together with the prohibitory section of the Fourteenth Amendment constitute the only limitations to which the members-elect are exposed.

Besides, the act of July 25, 1868, admitting North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation, neither said nor did anything affecting the conditions by which the oaths to be taken were determined. General CANBY's reference to this approving legislation implies that in some unexplained way it relieved him, and Generals MEADE and BUCHANAN, from the necessity of exacting the test oath in their respective districts. But how? Does the act of admission specifically set aside the test oath as bearing upon the Legislatures of the States concerned? Does it indicate anything by which a District Commander could be relieved from what General CANBY now maintains to be his duty? What says the preamble?

> "*Whereas*, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled, 'An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Government which are Republican, and have adopted such Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same."

As a result of these proceedings by the people of the States named, they were declared entitled to representation in Congress when their respective Legislatures should have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and subject to certain other "fundamental conditions."

Now, there is nothing in the preamble or body of the act in question which absolved Generals MEADE, CANBY and BUCHANAN from any duty before incumbent upon them. There is simply a recognition of the fact that with the ratification of an acceptable Constitution, and the election of a Legislature and State officers, the provisional condition of things ended, and matters assumed a shape fatal to the rule under which a District Commander could at will exact the test oath.

What was true then of the six States named in the act is true now of Virginia. Its people have, by a large majority, adopted a Constitution to which the keenest-eyed Republican cannot object. They have elected a Legislature which, under the terms of the act passed at the late session, will meet shortly to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, which is a condition-precedent of readmission to the Union When the subject comes before Congress' then the record will show a Constitution ratified, and the special condition of the last act complied with. There is no reason now for enforcing the test oath as against Virginians which was not applicable as against South Carolinians,—among whom General CANBY did not enforce it.

The plea behind which General CANBY takes shelter is predicated upon the supposition that the Legislature just chosen in Virginia is merely "provisional." But the hypothesis is fallacious. A "so-called" "provisional" Legislature, having no legal status, could not ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, or boast of the credentials which the new Legislature of Virginia possesses. Elected in conformity with the Reconstruction acts, and concurrently with the adoption of a Constitution prepared under their operation by a Convention whose members were not required to take the test oath, the present Legislature has rights which General CANBY can neither give nor take away. It is a Legislature whose organization and powers are defined by the local Constitution, which, as adopted, does not impose the test oath; and it is simply monstrous to suppose that General CANBY, or any General, by extorting from the Reconstruction acts a construction at variance with precedent and common sense, may demand the acceptance of an oath which the people of the State have explicitly rejected. Even General CANBY would not lay claim to the authority he professes to exercise, if Congress had passed in regard to Virginia an act akin to that passed on the 25th of June, 1868. Practically, however, the *status* of the Virginia Legislature, on assembling a few weeks hence, will be identical with the *status* of the South Carolina Legislature after the enactment of that law. General CANBY did not pretend that he could exact the test oath in the one case, and he can have no right to exact it in the other.

We find no fault with General CANBY for obeying the law. We condemn his action because under the guise of upholding the law he puts upon it a construction not borne out by its terms, or by any analogy between a "provisional" Legislature and the Legislature elected last Tuesday; a construction, moreover, discarded by General GRANT again and again in 1868, and one that, rigidly enforced, would render satisfactory reconstruction impossible.

On the motives of General CANBY we do not presume to sit in judgment. It is unfortunate, however, for his own consistency that after calling the attention of the Government to the mischief occasioned by the test oath in South Carolina, at a time when its exaction was imperatively required, he should now endeavor to bring it into play in Virginia, at a period when all excuse for its exaction has ceased. Still more unfortunate is it that no intimation of his purpose was given in Virginia until after all nominations had been made, and almost the eve of the election reached;—until, in fact, the Wells Party found their cause hopeless before the people, and the idea was formed of upsetting the popular verdict by a resort to some reckless method. The moral strength of General CANBY's position is weakened by a suspicious identity of opinion and purpose between his order and the tactics which the defeated party threaten to employ.

Midsummer Music.

Midsummer is here, and the air is vocal with the singing-societies that now so thrive in our country. The European element, and especially, the German, Swiss and French element, added of late years so largely to our American population, has conferred no benefit more striking to the well-being of the body politic, than the love of open-air sport and Summer-song which it has brought with it, and transplanted, nurtured, and made to flourish on our soil. This sort of social relaxation, fitted so happily to Summer-tide, the blending of manly voices in the open air, the moonlight music, the popular concerts, the garden orchestras and choirs, the saengerbunds and Summer saengerfests,—these and the like we owe in great part to this element in our society. Open-air concerts we have indeed always had—the days of Castle Garden are well remembered; but to make these things not exceptional but universal, to make them choice and yet popular, to cultivate and refine the national taste for music in this grand way, was left for those who grafted upon our social system this healthful, innocent and admirable pastime.

And popular taste certainly has been cultivated and enlarged in its scope and its appreciative power by these introductions. Of old it was the habit (probably it still is in some quarters) to decry German and Italian musical compositions; great fun was made of Signor Twankydillo, the tenor, and Herr Gruff, the bass singer; it was considered finical not to be contented always with the same old round of pathetic "ballads." Now people have learned to like and enjoy and be improved by all good music, and to know something of the greatest of living and dead composers.

Evening music is one of the few things, too, in the way of endurable amusement that are left to worn denizens of the City. Haply it is enjoyed with fitter accompaniments with the distant rumble of the sea at the coastwise watering-places, or amid the low soughing of the pines in the mountain resorts; but it cannot be more refreshing there than to tired City-pent people whose summering is all too brief, to whom vacation is either an unknown or a very fleeting pleasure, and who have to cast about for such delights as civic life in Summer can afford.

The Crisis in France.

NAPOLEON has been at no loss to comprehend the significance of the late elections. Indeed, the warning they gave was of a nature not to be misunderstood by any politician,—least of all by the man most directly concerned. The slight attempts at outbreak in Paris were easily repressed; and, as long as the army is faithful, the Emperor can repress any uprising of the French people. But when this is said and this is done, the perils to his Government are not removed. When it is found, after such efforts as were made to carry the elections in his interest, that Paris, by an overwhelming majority, pronounces against him, and that he barely holds his superiority in the popular vote throughout the Empire,—when it is found that the *reason* of France is against him, and is prepared to assert itself in the Legislature,—it is not hard to see that here is a power more formidable than bayonets, and certain to triumph in its purpose.

It looks now as if there were something like trepidation on the part of the Emperor. He has been making speeches, writing letters, and promising reforms. He appears, moreover, to have discovered that mere glittering generalities and grandiose talk about "crowning the edifice" are not sufficient. He must prove his sincerity, realize his promises, and pacify the public feeling.

In his letter to M. MACKAN, the Emperor said that his Government would "yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt," but he slightly modified this when he said on Friday last that he was "ready to sacrifice personal legislative power, though there is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure."

The resignation of the Ministry will compel the Emperor to come to a decision. It will doubtless be in the direction to which he has referred,—in the direction of a limit of his personal power, and the establishment of something in the shape of ministerial responsibility. The *Patrie* says the negotiations have resulted in an understanding that the Government will realize projected reforms; but the *Constitutionnel*, which is doubtless better informed, alleges that this report is premature, and that no decision has yet been reached.

NAPOLEON has no other safe course than the extension of French liberty. The London *Times* is justified in saying that personal government is a lost cause, and that old things are passing away and another political dispensation as at hand.

We Agree to Differ.

The air of perfect content and satisfaction wherewith the London papers now profess to regard the Parliamentary postponement of the *Alabama* claims question is strikingly in contrast with the earlier flutter in the same dove-cote,—the perturbation caused when the Senate's rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Convention dropped and burst like a shell in London last Spring. The present calmness and coolness of these same papers, their perfect good-nature, are quite refreshing; and, meanwhile, we can reciprocate them on this side.

Ever since the contemptuous rebuff of our overtures, some years ago, by Lord RUSSELL, the American people as a whole have never been particularly anxious to settle this affair. The practical difficulty in the whole matter has been this, that whereas, under any attempt to liquidate our losses for actual pecuniary payment we should only be able to present a beggarly account of a few millions, represented by the *Alabama's* actual burnings and plunderings, yet the larger loss was that implied in SEMMES' boast that the *Alabama* had "swept American commerce from the seas." Now, in its very nature, this last claim is so indefinite in its magnitude that it would never have been made the basis of an award of money damages by an arbiter. It was, of course, none the less a historic fact, but the moment that you propose to settle it in dollars and cents, the matter becomes ridiculous. That was the great trouble with Mr. SUMNER's speech. He said some very severe things which cannot be denied; but to ask that those things should be considered in a convention to adjust actual losses, was obviously absurd.

One party in America desired, therefore, that, on the ground that it was for the interest both of England and America to settle such questions peacefully, a payment of actual losses suffered by the *Alabama* should be made. This, however, Great Britain has uniformly refused to do—that is to say, she was lately willing to *arbitrate* the pretended claims of A, B and C, against her, but she knew nothing whatever in advance of the *Alabama*—she never said "I will pay the damages which any fair referee will pronounce to have been caused by the *Alabama*.' Seeing this position, the chief part of the American public, in a natural reaction declared—"We will take our pay *in kind*." The time will come, they agreed, when England will be at war, and then, for the moment, we will adopt her municipal code; under that, our shipbuilders will build *Alabamas*; then the British Minister will remonstrate; then we shall say that "we can do nothing;" the *Alabamas* will leave our ports, and the British carrying trade will be ours. A pretty vindictive style of reasoning this is, but it is not unnatural, and, at all events, as long as it is used, we might as well acknowledge it. The word which now goes from America to England is not "payment," for that is "postponed," but *reprisal*. And that is really the secret of the American quiet over this affair, and the sense of annoyance which the further discussion of the *Alabama* claims creates—it is felt that the country "can afford to wait."

For our part we have always been anxious to have this matter settled—settled honorably to both parties; and we have believed, as we have before said, that Mr. SEWARD was not exorbitant in his demands, when he wrote:

> "The lowest form of satisfaction for that national *injury* that the United States could accept, would be found in *an indemnity without reservation or compromise* by the British Government to those citizens of the United States who have suffered individual injury and damages by the vessels of war unlawfully built, equipped, manned, fitted out, or entertained and protected in the British ports and harbors."

Mr. PATTERSON, the other day, in behalf of the Liverpool merchants, declared that "the maritime interests of England were sure to suffer from the *Alabama* precedent, which was a bad one," and he was "assured that the present Ministry would meet the claims of the United States without compromising the national honor." But Mr. PATTERSON, it seems, was in error, regarding the purposes of the present Ministry. However, it is well to agree on *something*, as we all do now, namely, to agree to differ.

A Good Sign.

The heartiness with which the South generally joined all other parts of the country in the celebration of the National Anniversary is an excellent token of the progress made in reviving the national spirit.

During the war no such disposition was manifested. In fact, one of the very first acts of South Carolina, after her passage of the secession ordinance, was the abrogation of the Fourth of July as a holiday; and every secession ordinance elsewhere was followed by similar action. It was instinctively apprehended that the national ideas and associations of the Fourth were all counter to the traitorous work in which they were engaged. It was thus a prime object with them to get rid of the day altogether.

Conversely, there can be but one interpretation of their present alacrity in greeting the day with the old honor. It adds another proof that the redeeming agencies have taken a strong hold in the Southern heart, and have already nearly remoulded it to the old cast of American citizenship. It is another illustration of the historical fact that there is a peculiar vital principle in American nationality—an essence in the blood that will not die out, and forever establishes that, "Once an American, always an American."

It is rare that an immigrant from the Old World is seen who has any attachment to his native land except merely as the soil that gave him birth. To his original government he is no longer bound by the least tie of sympathy. All loyalty to *that* he has cast from him forever, and has become morally incapable of ever renewing it. But no man who has been born to American citizenship—who has once rejoiced in its acknowledged glory as in the sunshine of heaven, can ever forget it or long renounce it. The pride and joy of it have become a part of his personal existence—a *second nature* which cannot be discarded. If, in weakness or folly, it is set at naught for a while, it is sure, in due time, to reassert itself. It is this peculiar *indefensibility* of American sentiment that justified the old answer to the secessionists, that even if they should accomplish their end their success would be only temporary, that the divided country would surely come together again. It was this, too, that justified the faith all through the fiercest rage of the war that there was nothing in the malign predictions of implacable sectional hates and interminable sectional feuds which would make a restored Union a monstrous counterfeit and a curse instead of a blessing. If there has not yet been time to work out pacification fully, there is no lack of proof that the old spirit is renewing its strength, and is bound to prevail.

Gilbert C. Walker, Governor Elect of Virginia.

We are assured by one who has personally known Governor WALKER for many years, that the notice of him which we published in our last issue from the Troy *Times*, is in many respects inaccurate, and in some particulars calculated to do the Governor injustice.

After graduating at Hamilton College Mr. WALKER studied law in Binghamton, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1854. In 1855 he removed to Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He belonged to the Democratic Party, and in 1856, and not in 1859, and after he had been a resident of the county upward of a year instead of less than four months, as stated by the Troy *Times*, he became the Democratic candidate for District-Attorney. A young man of but twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of genial manners, and with a remarkably fine presence, he was very popular with all who knew him. But the Republican candidate, who was Mr. TRACY, the present United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District, and not Mr. HANCOCK, as the Troy *Times* erroneously supposes, while he lacked many of the personal qualities which added so much to WALKER's popularity, possessed many advantages over him which told heavily against WALKER in the canvass. He was a native of the county, knew its people well and had hosts of personal friends in the Democratic Party. Three years previous he had been elected to the same office as a Whig, while on the State ticket the county gave seven hundred Democratic majority. The point to be made by the Democrats was to select a candidate who could poll the entire Democratic vote against TRACY. This WALKER did, and more, running slightly ahead of his ticket. The county, however, unexpectedly went strongly for FREMONT, and WALKER was, of course, defeated.

If "the defeat was a grievous disappointment to the ambitious young lawyer" he certainly did not manifest it by soon after bidding his friends in Owego good-bye and removing to Chicago, as the *Times* intimates, for shortly after the election the political rivals for office became partners in business, and for three years did what in the country was deemed a large and successful business. But the amount of legal business to be transacted in a rural county like Tioga was too limited to satisfy the ambition of Mr. WALKER, who, in 1860, removed to Chicago. From 1855 to 1860 Mr. WALKER always acted and voted with the Democratic Party of Tioga County, and if he ever felt he made a mistake in uniting his fortunes with that party we are sure he never said so to a Republican friend, nor to any one else. Nor is it true that in settling in Chicago he declared himself a Republican.

In the Presidential contest of that year, he was a Douglas Democrat. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he still followed DOUGLAS and gave his earnest support to the Administration. He confined himself, however, to the practice of his profession until 1864, when he removed to Norfolk, Va., where he has since resided. Soon after settling in Norfolk, he united with others in organizing a National Bank, of which he became President. A Democrat, he was among the very first men in the country to insist upon the duty of the General Government to extend suffrage to the negroes of the South. As just as he is magnanimous, the freedman can have no truer friend, and the adherent of the "lost cause" no more considerate and kindly Governor than GILBERT C. WALKER.

A New Victory of Labor in the British Parliament.

This journal has endeavored, in advance, we believe, of most of our contemporaries, to keep the public constantly informed of the new phases in the grand struggle of this age—that between Labor and Capital. Few here, except those brought into close connection with it, appreciate its momentous importance. It is a contest waging under all forms of Government and in every civilized country. The first blows have been struck here; and in a few years it will prove the most pressing subject for American discussion. Were it not for the most fortunate element of our large space of arable land, unoccupied, the struggle would have already taken an importance here far beyond all political and party questions.

It is interesting to note that the Labor party in Great Britain have just gained a new victory, which, though not very striking, is of value to them. In both Germany and England there have been laws intended to limit the freedom of uniting among laborers for the purpose of competing with capitalists. Some two years since, under VON BISMARCK's government and through the earnest efforts of Herr SCHULTZ-DELITSCH, all the laws forbidding workingmen to meet and combine for trades' unions or strikes or coöperative banks or any similar purpose were repealed, and the unions of German laborers have now free scope under the law.

In England, the trades' unions have been peculiarly offensive to the governing class and to all employers. Nothing could exceed their tyranny and narrow, bigoted spirit. In one instance a church was compelled to be partly pulled down and built over because a few masons did the work of bricklayers, which was contrary to the rules of the union. In certain districts no employer dared for a moment resist the union. Masters and men were slaves to these irresponsible authorities. As a consequence of their unreasonable and oppressive action, the employers secured certain acts from Parliament checking the powers of combination and union among laborers, and punishing intimidation exercised by unionists over non-unionists.

These laws have been much discussed and often resisted. A recent mail informs us that Parliament is about to repeal them all. This result is no doubt due in part to the character of the Reform Parliament; but more to the spirit of the age. The workingmen have as yet no direct representatives in Parliament. This body is mainly made up of the employing class. There was little direct pressure brought upon the Legislature; but these acts are so manifestly inconsistent with the tone of British legislation, and the spirit of the age, which is everywhere giving more liberty to the masses, that they must fall almost of themselves. The trades' unions and coöperative societies will soon not only remove obstacles, but secure favorable legislation for themselves; and in a few years they will be recognized as a power in the State, and be represented in Parliament.

MINOR TOPICS.

In view of the election soon to be held in this State for State officers, members of the Legislature and Judges, the *Evening Post* urges the people to cast their votes without regard to existing parties or national politics. After showing that the Constitution of 1846 carefully separated the elections which are to determine questions of local administration from those which relate to national affairs, it argues that the people of this State have enough local business of their own to occupy themselves with in this election. Our legislation is very corrupt and corrupt men ought to be defeated without regard to party. The question of a new canal enlargement ought to be settled. The railroad policy of the State ought to be reconstructed on a different principle from that which now prevails. The school question must be determined anew, now that the Legislature has begun to vote money for the support of sectarian schools. Such matters as these, as well as the regulation of the liquor traffic, are the questions that the *Post* would like to see the people of the State take action upon at the coming election. Though we do not coincide with the *Post* as to the possibility of ignoring party issues and national politics at the election, yet we agree with it as to the desirability of the people taking up with intelligence and interest the great State questions which it refers to.

We print, in another column, a letter from a correspondent, who asks some important questions concerning the Soldiers' Home, which used to be located at Albany, in this State. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the Home, which was for the care of disabled soldiers, was abolished, and nearly two hundred and fifty poor fellows were thus set adrift, to do for themselves. Subsequently one hundred and fifty of this number were sent to the National Home, at Augusta, Me., but the remainder are still unprovided for. Many of them would be glad to go to one of the National Homes, but they do not know how to get there, and the consequence is that they must remain in the City, to suffer privations of the most painful kind. An agency should be established, at once, in New-York, where soldiers could obtain all needed information, and the means of reaching the institutions which are provided for their reception. General MARTIN-

DALL, our representative in the Board of Managers, of the National Asylum should make an effort to accomplish this *desideratum*.

We trust that the Coroner made a thorough and scientific investigation into the case of the gentleman who died in a dentist's office the other night, just as the dentist (according to his own statement) was about to administer the chloroform. Within a short time past two persons have died in this City while under the influence of chloroform administered by physicians.

Will the Fire Commissioners, or somebody having the information, tell us why the custom of ringing the tower bells as alarms for fires is perpetuated at a cost of $33,000 per annum, to the annoyance of many and the benefit of none, so far as we can judge. The bells certainly do not call out the engines, as the fire-alarm telegraph reaches every engine-house and gives the alarm signal so much in advance of the bell that it very frequently happens that the engines are far on the road to a fire before the first strokes of the tower bells are sounded. The primitive period of their usefulness having passed, these "wild alarum bells" should not be longer permitted to

"—Ring out their affright
On the startled ear of night"—

or, what is more to the purpose, on the ears of invalids and over-worked laborers and business men, whose sleep is too precious to be thus rudely and unnecessarily disturbed.

It is impossible not to admire the style in which the English journals, and especially the London *Times*, address the House of Lords in regard to the Disestablishment bill. Nothing could more strikingly display the position of power which English journalism has reached. It is not a mere assumption of authority on their part; but it is evident that their influence is perfectly understood both by themselves and the public. The *Times* does not trifle or palter with the Lords, nor does it beat the wind in their presence; but it reasons and argues with them, it remonstrates with them, it warns them; it demands in authoritative terms that they shall not attempt to stand against the popular will, but that they shall acquiesce in this measure of justice and reform. The English Liberal Press is a tremendous ally for the present Ministry, and journalism in this instance is fulfilling its highest function. It is not as the party slave, much less as the personal organ,—it is not as the servitor of legislatures and administrations, but as their equal,—that the true mission of the Press is found.

The Saengerfest now being held in Baltimore is a very imposing affair, as may be inferred from the fact that the Northeastern Saengerbund, which it represents, is composed of 160 singing associations, organized in neighboring States, and numbering 6,000 active and 20,000 passive members. The American people are immensely indebted to the Germans who have introduced to our country these noble festivals. They have given a very great impulse to the love and study of the musical art, and to the development of the high tastes with which it is associated.

The Californians are boasting of the invention of a "flying ship." We shall be glad to see those Western cloud-compellers when they come flying over the house-tops. But what will the Californians say when they see them coming in from the Pacific bringing over the Chinese in flights and flotillas? They will probably wish they had not invented "flying ships."

The affair in Washington-street was supplemented a week later by a kindred outbreak in West Sixteenth-street, reported in our columns this morning. Four men sprang upon a policeman from a doorway, snatched away his club and beat him terribly. Can the Police Commissioners find nothing suggestive in these occurrences and in the turbulence lately prevalent in many quarters of the City? Are they very sure the Police force is all that it should be, and that it is especially as efficient as a *preventive* force as it can be made? If so, we are drifting into a carnival of crime that will make the days before Police Commissioners were known appear respectable in comparison.

The offer made by Mr. A. T. STEWART to purchase the Hempstead Plains, has led to a review of the historic associations connected with that region of Queens County, which was, in Revolutionary times, the hot bed of Toryism. Where the English Governor TRYON once reviewed the Tory militia, and administered an oath of allegiance and fidelity to King GEORGE the Third, there may yet be, if Mr. STEWART's offer is accepted, the site of a flourishing Yankee town, and where "Quakers and such like opinionists" were once prohibited from settling, may, in these days of tolerance, be dotted over with every kind of religious temple, from the gorgeous Christian cathedral to the Josh-house of the almond-eyed Celestial, who is now descending on our shores.

"Will the coming burglar drink wine?" is an interesting question of the near future. Our citizens go regularly every Summer from the City, leaving their houses for weeks, more or less, unguarded and filled with costly articles that can be easily carried away. Long experience has shown that the burglar will improve the opportunity thus offered, and will steal plate. But, will he drink wine? Will he this year, as he has aforetime, after leisurely making his selections from our plate-box, our mantels and our cupboards, descend to our wine-cellar and drench his felonious throat with our choicest wines? Will he wring the necks off bottles when he has drunk his fill, and, in mere merriment, pour the rare old treasures of the vineyard on the unappreciative cellar floor? We fear he will. To be sure, the absent citizen might prevent him by leaving some trusted person in charge of the house, but we suppose that this year, as before, people will pay toll to crime rather than wages to honesty.

Three murderers under penalty of death in Utah have been permitted to select their mode of execution, and have chosen to be shot. We suppose that next to the garrote and the guillotine, this is the most desirable form of execution for the victim,—particularly if the military order be adopted by which twelve men fire simultaneously, and thus an instantly fatal result is assured.

The loss of the *United Kingdom* has suggested the revival of the use of carrier pigeons as a more certain and a swifter means of communication between ships at sea and the shore than that of bottles and buoys. The efficiency of these birds was long since established. Swifter means for transmitting intelligence over land and under sea have since been discovered and used, but the carrier pigeons might still be employed in the way suggested. If the *United Kingdom* had had on board a couple of carrier pigeons, whose mates were here and in England, her fate, in all probability would have been definitely known. Disasters at sea are seldom of such sudden occurrence that a few lines of description cannot be written and consigned to a bottle or tied to the neck of a bird. Birds of this kind can be cheaply maintained on shipboard and easily trained; the idea is one worth experimenting upon, and we hope to see some of our great steamships testing its practicability.

A woman married a man who wandered away from her. During his absence she married another, without telling him of the first. When the second discovered there was a first, he applied for a divorce and got it. The first then made his appearance, and also applied for and got a divorce. Thus the woman who, but the other day, had two husbands, now has none; and the two clergymen who twice performed the marriage ceremony, as well as the judges who twice performed the divorce ceremony, have had their labor for their pains. The conclusion of this case, the trial of which has just ended in the Court of Common Pleas, has been quite different from the conclusion ordinarily reached in analogous cases.

The Test Oath in Virginia—Letter from General Canby.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that in your article of yesterday morning on the "Test Oath in Virginia" you have overlooked the material point that the Constitution proposed for that State has not yet been approved by Congress, and that the decisions of General GRANT, which are cited by you, were given after the approval of the Constitutions to which they referred, or related in every instance to conditions which could not exist until after that approval had been obtained. Upon this point there can, I think, be no difference of opinion, and the decision made now is precisely the same that I made more than a year ago, and is entirely consistent with every decision of General GRANT that I have ever seen. I have heretofore, in two districts, (the Second and Fifth,) recommended that Congress should be asked to dispense with or modify the test oath, and in one of them, and mainly in order to avoid the difficulties that exist now, I suspended the meeting of a Legislature until after the Constitution under which it had been elected had been approved by Congress. I would take the same action in this case if Congress had not directed the assembling of the Virginia Legislature at a definite time; that being the case it must, in my judgment, assemble under the conditions now, and not those which may hereafter be imposed by law. Questions of policy may properly shape legislative action, but they do not work the repeal of existing laws, or authorize District Commanders to annul them. Under constitutional and legislative provision, "the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of the several States" must, "before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the prescribed oath or affirmation." Members of conventions were not required by the laws of the United States to take any such oath or affirmation. The oaths or affirmations now prescribed are those of July 2, 1862, and July 11, 1868, and those prescribed by the State Constitutions which have been approved by Congress, either directly or by the admission of the States. A District Commander cannot dispense with the oaths prescribed by the laws of July 2, 1862, and July 11, 1868, (as they apply to particular cases,) and substitute for them the oath prescribed by any proposed Constitution the validity of which is contingent upon future action, without assuming a power which Congress has expressly reserved to itself.

If you will take the trouble to refer to the inclosed General Orders, you will see how little justification there is for the charge that the decision now complained of is an afterthought,

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The publishers of the *Citizen* have secured the services of Mr. SEDLEY, late editor of the *Round Table*, which paper has been merged in the former. Mr. SEDLEY is a very accomplished and forcible writer, as well as a skillful editor.

Dr. A. G. MACKEY, of Charleston, S. C., has been in the City several days. He takes a hopeful view of South Carolina politics.

The subject of Mr. TENNYSON's new poem is the old German legend of the "Quest of the Holy Grail."

The *Evening Mail* makes a very handsome appearance in its new type, and is altogether a very sprightly and well-edited paper.

Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Georgia, is now engaged in this City in soliciting assistance in the cause of Southern education. She has succeeded in establishing in Atlanta a first-class female seminary, which is supplied with an excellent corps of teachers, and is now educating a number of beneficiaries. The means secured by her will henceforth be applied to whatever educational institution of the South may be in absolute need of such help. Her address is No. 204 East Fifteenth-street, New-York.

Mr. JAS. L. CULLENDEN, the advocate of the Cuban prisoners in the Ludlow-street Jail, speaks in high terms of the courtesy, magnanimity and sympathy with the Cuban cause of District-Attorney PIERREPONT. It is due to the volunteer efforts of their counsel and his zeal and untiring efforts that a speedy liberation was effected.

Prince IGNATIEFF, who committed suicide in Paris after a lovers' quarrel with the actress he was about to marry, had his betrothed as only mourner. The Prince killed himself by drinking a bottle of Chartreuse.

Mlle. BLANCHE D'ANTIGNY, a French actress, has lately created some sensation in Paris by reason of her eccentricities in the *rôle* of *Marguerita* in "Le Petit Faust." In the third act, when *Faust* demands where she got her necklace from, she replied: "It has been given me by the little Count DE X—, who has won two races to-day!" As the Count DE X— was present with a party of friends, the remark caused much embarrassment.

A fishmonger of Berlin, on the occasion of the birth of his twelfth son, according to custom, asked the King and the Royal Princes to be its godfathers. The King responded by making the happy man a present of three ducats. One of the Princes also sent a present of five groschen (sixpence) in postage stamps. *Noblesse oblige.*

The last night of the great debate on the Irish Church bill taxed the London papers to the uttermost. The *Times*, which was the only paper that gave Lord GRANVILLE's reply in full, and an account of the division, had but fifteen minutes between going to press and catching the first trains for the country. In that fifteen minutes 15,000 copies were printed.

The Pope has entered the twenty-fourth year of his Pontificate. He is seventy-seven years of age, and his two brothers are four and seven years older.

The Emperor of the French has announced to M. DE LESSEPS his intention to create him Duke of SUEZ.

The celebrated Roman astronomer, Father SECCHI, has written to the *Giornale di Roma*, stating that he has noticed an excessive number of spots on the sun. On the 7th ult. he counted as many as thirty-three, divided into seven or eight groups.

One of the Sultan's wives has given birth to a Prince, who has been named MEHEMED CHILKET.

RICHARD WAGNER has been elected honorary member of the Academy des Beaux Arts at Berlin.

The celebrated violinist, JOACHIM, has been appointed Director of Instrumental Music at the Academy of Music at Berlin.

A Confederate Soldier Not Entitled to Damages.

From the Salem (N. C.) Press, July 9.

Two cases were tried at Alamance Superior Court, last week, where three persons sued the North Carolina Railroad Company for damages sustained by an explosion of powder stowed in the car in which they were riding, about the close of the war. IRELAND and DUKE obtained damages—the former for $3,000 and the latter for $10,000. But the point to which we direct attention is the decision of Judge TOURGEE in the case of S. S. TURNER, who also sued for damages. The Judge decided that inasmuch as TURNER was a Confederate soldier and on his way to report for duty at General JOHNSTON's headquarters, thus violating the law, he was not entitled to recover damages from a common carrier. From this decision the counsel for TURNER appealed to the Supreme Court.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Attempt to Murder Deputy Lobbia—Stormy Scenes in Parliament—Disturbances in Milan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 19, 1869.

The past week the public has been kept pretty busy talking about the attempt to kill the Deputy LOBBIA. Returning home after midnight from a conference upon the charge-of-corruption investigation, he was accosted by a man disguised in false beard and slouched hat, with some pretence of offering a letter, letting fall upon the breast of the Deputy with a dagger a number of violent blows. Signor LOBBIA was armed and made his defence with courage. The struggle was desperate and continued for several minutes, with both parties prostrate upon the ground. Amid cries of alarm and pistol discharges, the assailant succeeded in escaping from the field, with no damage to the Deputy except some wounds upon the head. Signor LOBBIA has been of late one of the most active connected with the corruption prosecution, and has claimed to hold the proofs in the sealed documents which, a few days ago, he held up in Parliament. This mass of papers, calculated to destroy political reputations, which the Deputy carried in his breast-pocket, probably saved his own life. The dagger-blows were spent in their thick folds. According to the plan of the transaction, as theorized by the public, to get possession of these papers, or get the Deputy out of the way, or both, was the object of the assault.

Signor LOBBIA holds a military commission, with the rank of Major, and has been an officer in the service of GARIBALDI. A profound sensation was produced among members of Parliament and in the whole community as soon as the attempt to assassinate was known. The President of the Chamber and the Minister of the Interior lost no time in visiting the Deputy in his chamber, prostrated with nervous exhaustion. It was the first thought of the Ministry and the Government Party to clear itself of all suspicion of complicity or possible sympathy with a transaction condemned and abhorred by all good citizens. In Parliament, on the day succeeding the attack the most emphatic expressions of detestation and regret were indulged by members of different parties. But, as usual, the opportunity was not lost for angry crimination. One Deputy stated that four or five days before the attempt to kill, a report had been current on the Exchange at Naples that the Deputies CRISPI and LOBBIA had been assassinated. The question has been asked, Is Italy returning to the practices of the Middle Ages? These exhibitions of passion and of violence will have an end, but sober people are afraid that the present effect will be to throw discredit upon liberal constitutional government, and give its enemies, who are still numerous, too much cause to rejoice. For my own part, I do not for a moment doubt that the wise men of the country will see to it that the work of good government is carried forward with a steady hand. Ambitious men, in power or out of power, may turn with unscrupulous eagerness every opportunity to their personal advantage, but there is virtue enough left to save the country. The influence of many good examples in Italian public life will not be lost.

Day before yesterday one of the Ministers got up in his place in the Chamber and read a decree signed by the hand of the King, which prorogued Parliament to one does not yet know what day. It surprised most people, but made glad the hearts of some. The act was sudden and unexpected, but wise, and really demanded by an impracticable situation. The knot which could not be untied has been cut. The legislative body, never the best example of order, was passing from confusion to chaos, which threatened the country also, under such wrong-headed guidance. Many breathe freely again, and the Government party is experiencing a sense of relief. Some of the members went to the Chamber with old-fashioned double-barreled pistols in their pockets, and they might have been subjected to the expense of revolvers had the session been prolonged. Passions have been excited to a degree beyond any recent knowledge. As a sequel to the events produced by the lively emotion here we have an account of the doings of the mob at Milan. The windows of the office of the *Persevaranza* newspaper were broken, as well as those of the *Pungalo*, to the cry of *viva Lobbia* and *morte agli assassini!* Quiet was restored without the intervention of the public force.

It cannot be said that the Minister is seated very firmly in the saddle, although he is determined not to leave it unless the raving and plunging criminal under it comes sprawling to the ground. The head of the department of finance has retired his two or three projects upon which he had staked his political fortunes and those of the country. To make headway now difficult, if not impossible, a beginning must once more be made, if not on new ground, at least with more favorable conditions of feeling. One of the semi-official organs expresses the opinion that Parliament will be called together again as soon as the commission engaged in the alleged corruption investigation is ready to make its report. This body is busy with its work, taking evidence and examining the so much talked-of documents. The physician's report is, that Signor LOBBIA will soon be well enough to give his testimony.

Later reports from Milan state that the disturbances of a few nights back have been renewed, with stones thrown, pistol-shots fired, and the military posse called in, or rather out to restore order. At Verona and other places riotous assemblages, with various cries, have alarmed the neighborhood. Here, in Florence, there has been an assemblage of five or ten thousand persons at the drawing of the public lottery, but the utmost good humor has prevailed, with no menace of the public peace.

The most extravagant and absurd statements about persons and things find currency in the excited talk of the time. Unjust charges, which have their origin in ignorance or design, are made. A cool judgment, and considerable knowledge of the habits of the people, as well as of facts, are necessary to keep me from being led into error. The most gross allegations of collusion and venality are made, in conversation, even against the Sovereign, by members of the antimonarchical and clerical parties. Sometimes one of the smaller journals has its edition for the day suppressed for putting such hints into print. The honest portion of the public, imperfectly informed, hardly knows what to believe. The wind which was to blow General FLEURY to Florence has set, for the time, in another direction. One of the stories current here is that as soon as it was reported that he was to be sent on a mission of war alliances with active operations in view, positive notice was dispatched to Paris by the Ministry that under actual circumstances such a plan would be useless, as the country is not in condition for and will not be dragged into any foreign fight.

Some of the letters from Rome printed in the newspapers try to make out that so strong a feeling of uncertainty is beginning to prevail among the Cardinals as to make them doubt whether the Ecumenical Council will be held. The uncertain state of Europe, and obstacles thrown in the way by various Catholic countries, have weakened confidence and even awakened alarm. The public, both Catholic and Protestant, will be able to judge, from all the evidence which comes to its knowledge, what ground there is for the doubt which in some quarters is now expressed. The fall of absolute government in France might leave the Papacy to the tender mercies of the party of reform, which is finding adherents in the most ultra Catholic countries.

A word for the weather. Here in Italy a most agreeable temperature has prevailed so far all through the month of June. The air has a [illegible] like that of the mountains, and to breath it does one as much good as many a whiff from forest or sea.

ANGELICO.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FRAUDS.

Two Rings Broken Up—How they were Worked and who Worked Them.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 8.

The astounding frauds which have so recently been exposed in the Department of the Collector of Customs for this port, we hope are but the forerunners of the exposition and destruction of others of equal magnitude which exist in other departments of the Custom-house in this city. In this case we hear only of one item. Some time ago large quantities of sugar and coffee were seized in this and other cities, South and West, for evading the revenue duties; yet, nevertheless, the "rings" in this city continued to work as before, believing, no doubt, that in their perfect organization, neither the new Collector, (Colonel CASEY,) nor any other Government official could either detect the frauds, or would dare to expose them by prompt action if detected, or seek to arrest the persons implicated, and seize and confiscate all sugars which were thus worked through, to evade the duties required by law.

Not only has the Government been defrauded out of immense sums by this means for the past three years, but, as we will show, our planters have suffered to a great extent also.

In these sugar transactions, (or frauds, as they should be truly termed,) recent events have discovered two powerful "rings," the "appraisers" and "weighers," composed of Government officials and importers. The "Appraisers' ring" was the most powerful and important of the two. The duty of an appraiser is to approve the sugar according to its grade. For three years one of the leading importing houses in this city has been receiving the finest class of Havana sugars, which have been appraised at the lowest possible rates; or, in other words, the highest appraised as the lowest; and immense quantities of sugar, which have not appeared upon the manifest, passed without paying any duty whatever.

The "Weighers' Ring" so manipulate the gross weight as to make the hogshead or box of sugar weigh much less than it actually does, and the weigher's figures being taken by his superiors as literally correct as though an angel had recorded them, are handed over to the appraisers, who, if possible, manipulate them still more in conformity to their "duty" to the "ring."

The 4,491 boxes, 1,387 hogsheads, and 79 tierces of sugar, were libeled yesterday in the United States District Court, in accordance with the act of Congress in relation to fines, penalties, forfeitures and imprisonment, for evading the payment of revenue duties.

From the examination of several persons implicated in these frauds, sufficient evidence has been produced to establish the charge, beyond a doubt, that the officers who weighed, classified and appraised the sugars, were paid for underweighing and underrating the same by the persons interested in these importations. Further evidence has also been obtained by confessions of parties to charges made against them, establishing the guilt of all concerned beyond a peradventure.

The sugars being now libeled, we understand that the owners intend making applications to bond the same in order to obtain possession according to law.

The duty on sugars, which is imposed as much for the protection of our own planters, and to guard the Louisiana sugar planting interest, as to bring in a revenue to the Government; by being evaded, renders it impossible for our planters to compete successfully against the immense quantities of the finest grades of Havana sugars thrown upon the market; and the inevitable consequence of such a course, in time, would be the total destruction of the entire sugar planting interests of the State.

The Department at Washington, is sending out its most able Treasury Agents for the purpose of furnishing every facility to Collector CASEY in continuing his investigations, and the most able counsel the country can produce is engaged, in order to secure the forfeiture of the sugars, and the trial and conviction of all persons interested in the perpetration of these frauds.

We hope that the destruction of these "rings" is but the beginning of the exposition and demolition of all similar ones known to exist in other departments of the New-Orleans Custom-house; as outside of the crime and wrong done the Government, our citizens are unable to pursue an honest and legitimate business from the same cause as exemplified in the case of the planter, as each "ring" rules its own particular business, outside as well as inside the Custom-house, governing the business to the ruin of all not connected with them.

The Collector of this Port has taken a move in the right direction. His action is indorsed by the Administration and all good citizens, and we hope to see other officials, whether Government, State or municipal, take a similar stand.

VIRGINIA.

Political Parties in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 10.

There are two classes of persons who are endeavoring to force Virginia into the Democratic party, whether she will or no. One is the party of carpet-baggers and scalawags in this State, who are of opinion that they may do us damage with the President and Congress by calling our victorious party Democratic. The other is the Northern Democrats, who are very anxious to muster us into their ranks.

First—The victory here was won by an alliance of good men generally of all political shades of opinion in other days, who sunk all party preferences, all personal opinions, and joined in the common cause of rescuing the State from the dominion of ignorance and dishonesty. They acted as patriots, national and domestic. They ignored the old party names, and associated as comrades devoutly struggling for the public salvation. So it is the greatest absurdity—it is an insult to the grand motives which governed them—to call them by any of the old party names.

Second—The fight here was upon reconstruction, and the victorious party which has set Virginia free stood upon General GRANT's platform; and that party is now absorbed in more important matters than hunting for a party name. They are endeavoring to complete the great work that has been so propitiously begun, and they desire to go on with it in entire harmony with the Federal Administration until it is consummated. Their party relations depend upon the events that are to follow. Those events are to be controlled at Washington At present, we repeat, they stand on the Grant platform, desiring, in proof of their sense of the favor extended to them by General GRANT, to go in harmony with the Federal Executive. And

Third—It is plain that parties must be reformed. The old issues and the parties that were formed upon them must give place to new issues and new parties. We do not believe there will ever be a Democratic Party in Virginia; or if there should be, it will be so altered in every respect that it will resemble the old one in name alone. The revolution in the theory of our Government has taken away the main pillar of the old Democracy. Nor do we think that a party bearing the name Whig will any more resemble that which existed before the war.

The old parties must all pass away. The new chrystalizations out of the debris of the old, and their combinations with the new issues that must grow out of the new order of our political system, are now steadily going on, and Virginia will not be ready to take sides until they take shape and have the breath of life blown into them. As yet, she is in the chrysalis state, endeavoring to expand her limbs and recover her strength in the genial sunshine which has been introduced through a loop-hole kindly made for us by General GRANT. She is now drawn to that light, and is inclined to continue in it. Thus far only can we see now. But to join any of the old parties she is not at all inclined, and it is not probably that she will. They are dead.

Mr. Daniel's Telegram to the President.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 10.

Some of the Washington telegrams to the Northern newspapers speak of Mr. DANIEL's telegram to the President in regard to the result of our election as a sort of enigma that cannot be understood. It is even suggested that it veils a sarcasm. What a reading of a patriotic and sincere congratulatory message! The idea is preposterous. If there are any who still doubt what it meant, let them interpret it by the grand popular demonstration in this city day before yesterday welcoming Governor WALKER. The assembled hosts sent up shout after shout for President GRANT and expressed their gratitude to him in a manner so hearty and unanimous that his heart would have thrilled with pride if he could have heard them.

Congratulations to Governor Walker and His Reply.

From the Binghamton Journal, July 10.

The following copies of dispatches need no explanation:

DISPATCH TO GOVERNOR WALKER.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 8, 1869.

To Governor G. C. Walker, Norfolk:

Twenty-four guns were fired here last night, in honor of your victory. Accept congratulations.

J. SCHNELL, Jr.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S RESPONSE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9, 1869.

To J. Schnell, Jr., Binghamton:

I am profoundly grateful for the honor paid me by my native town.

G. C. WALKER.

Justice in the Granite State.

It is said that in one of the mountain towns in New-Hampshire, on Wednesday last, a Justice placed a man who was convicted of assault and battery, under $150 bonds to keep the peace, and ordered the complainant to pay half the costs, on the ground that this would keep peace in the family. This reminds the Portland (Me.) *Argus* of another case, which it speaks of as follows: "It appeared in evidence that the person under arrest, who was a very large man, had seized the complainant, who was a very small man, by the [illegible] by the insulting language of the complainant, had given him a tremendous shaking—even shaking the man's boots off, but striking no blow. The case was argued at length, the counsel for the defense not venturing to deny that there was an assault, but claiming there should be only nominal damages. The justice gave an opinion at length reviewing the matter, and concluding that as no blow was struck by the defendant, the case was one that never ought to be brought before the court—that if courts were to take notice of such little matters they could not attend to half the business that would be brought before them, and he ordered the prisoner to be unconditionally discharged."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Reading (Penn.) *Gazette* urges General HANCOCK for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and calls upon General GEORGE W. CASS to withdraw in his favor.

At the temperance gathering in Island Grove, Abington, Mass., on the 5th inst., WM. LLOYD GARRISON said that if he had not previously enlisted in the temperance movement in 1827, it is very likely that he might not have been an abolitionist. He considered the temperance cause the John the Baptist movement of the anti-slavery, as well as other moral reforms of later times. Nearly all the movers in abolitionism were total abstinence men, he said, and he had been so ever since 1827.

The wish being, probably, father to the thought, the Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* gives a report that as soon as the official returns are all in, General CANBY will remove Governor WELLS, and appoint Governor WALKER Provisional Governor of Virginia, to serve until the State is admitted.

Returns received at the office of the Richmond *Dispatch* up to Friday night from eighty-six counties and cities in Virginia, make WALKER's majority 20,160. The Conservative majority in the Senate from the same counties is 17, and in the House of Delegates 31, or 48 on joint ballot, which will be increased to more than 60 when all the returns are in. WALKER's majority will be between 25,000 and 30,000.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, has directed the Secretary of the Committee to recognize the Executive Committee of the State of Texas chosen by the Houston Convention, which nominated General E. J. DAVIS for Governor of that State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* explains the nomination of General ROSECRANS by saying: "The Democratic Party is a party of the present and not of the past. It is acting with reference to the great and overwhelming issues of to-day, and it welcomes as brothers in a common cause all who stand with it now, no matter how much they may have differed with it in the past. It is one of the best signs of progress when a great party is seen surrendering its passions and prejudices, and in a great public exigency making the past subservient to the future. We can well afford to forgive the ardor and prejudices of a soldier when he is excited and in the presence of an armed foe, even if he does say some things which may be deemed indiscreet. It is worthy of note that in the Convention many of General ROSECRANS' warmest supporters were gentlemen who most strongly differed with him in the past."

Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, is engaged on a history of the anti-slavery movement.

A leading Democratic politician has written to his party friends in Pennsylvania, that if they nominate and elect General HANCOCK Governor of the State, it will place him head and shoulders above HOFFMAN as the next Presidential candidate.

Iowa has not yet ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. There has been no session of the Legislature since April, 1868.

Testimony in the Covode and Foster contested election case is now being taken in Pennsylvania.

Hon. ASA PACKER has offered to withdraw his name in favor of General HANCOCK, as the most available candidate of the Democracy for Governor of Pennsylvania in the coming struggle.

The Columbus *Journal* thinks that if the Peace Democrats can vote for ROSECRANS this year, they will be able to vote next year for PHIL. SHERIDAN or BEN. WADE for Governor of Ohio.

Hon. THOMAS WILSON, of Winona, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, has resigned his position for the purpose of taking part in politics. He is a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. NORTON. Colonel JAMES GILFILLAN, of St. Paul, has been appointed by the Governor Chief Justice for the unexpired term, about three years.

General JOHN F. AVERILL has published a letter declining the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

Flood in the Oil Regions—The Fire.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, July 10.

One of the most disastrous floods with which the oil district has been visited since the great flood of the Spring of 1865, occurred night before last. During Thursday afternoon dense, black clouds gathered over the district, and toward evening a rain storm of unusual violence set in. It was accompanied with frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, which, so far as reported, took effect with disastrous results only on Upper Cherry Run. The rain, however, fell in torrents through the night, and the small streams within a radius of thirty miles of this place were swollen to an unprecedented height.

The destruction of small bridges, culverts, &c., was general. The bridges over Pithole Creek from Pleasantville to its mouth were swept away, together with two or three oil tanks and other property. Nearly all the bridges over the streams emptying in Oil and East Oil Creeks to the northward and eastward of this city, were carried off. Along the track of the O. C. and A. R. Railway from Irvington to Titusville, there were a great number of slides, some of which were very large. Several culverts and portions of the track were also washed away, and trains ran only between Titusville and Corry. Up to last evening the track had been cleared between Oil City and Petroleum Centre. The road will be open to-day. The Titusville Pipe Company's lines were broken in several places, and the Oleopolis pipe was not in working order last evening. Altogether a large amount of property was destroyed, and a great deal of damage done.

The oil fire on the Tallman farm and the Pittsburg and Cherry Run Oil Company's tract, Upper Cherry Run, occurred substantially as reported by telegraph. Three of the wells on the Tallman farm, from which the rigs were burned, were started up yesterday afternoon. On the tract above mentioned, the work of erecting new rigs in place of those destroyed was commenced yesterday.

Death of a Boston Shipmaster.

From the Boston Transcript, July 10.

Captain WILLIAM HENRY WILSON, a well-known and esteemed shipmaster of this city, died at the Revere House last night, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience, fortitude and resignation. He was a native of Salem, where he was born Jan. 1, 1809. He was fitted for College, but preferred to follow the calling of his father; and first sailed as cabin-boy in a Salem ship. The education and intelligence of young WILSON soon secured his promotion from the forecastle, and in early manhood he was placed in command of the ship *Lowell* by the late HENRY OXNARD, in whose service he continued many years. At different times he commanded the ships *Nantasket, Sophia, Alhambra, Michael Angelo, James Brown* and *Winfield Scott*. In these seven vessels he crossed the Atlantic upward of a hundred and forty times, made several voyages to Australia, the Mediterranean, Calcutta, the Pacific Ocean, &c. He was such an able navigator, that during the twenty-four years of his active career he only called upon the underwriters in a single instance, and the damage then was less than $500.

An Affray in Cherry-Street—Two Men Stabbed.

About 10 o'clock last evening, JOHN MULANEY, a well-known character of the Seventh Ward, was at No. 58 Cherry-street very much intoxicated, or more exactly in the condition known as "fighting drunk," and, being very disorderly, was causing a great disturbance in the neighborhood. His antics finally attracted the attention of Officer GEORGE W. GIBSON, of the Seventh Precinct, who seized upon the drunken man with the intention of taking him to the Madison-street Station-house. But MULANEY instantly attacked the officer with a knife, and inflicting a severe gash on his arm broke away from him. DANIEL KELLY, a citizen residing at No. 143 Cherry-street, then attempted to secure MULANEY, but he fared worse than the officer, as he received wounds in the arm and side. The desperado then fled from the scene, and for the time escaped, but as he is well known will probably be arrested. The wounded men were taken to the Station-house, where their wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon BLIVINS.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Last evening about 6:30 o'clock great excitement was occasioned in Morris and Essex Railroad-avenue, Newark, by a report that the wife of JAMES SLATERLY had been found murdered in her apartments in house No. 45, and that the husband had not been seen since morning. The County Physician, Dr. DODD, and Chief of Police CLARKE were immediately notified, and proceeded to investigate the case. Upon entering the place, they found the table overturned and everything in the room in disorder, indicating that there had been a severe struggle. In the next room they found Mrs. SLATERLY lying dead upon the floor. Dr. DODD made an examination and was so well satisfied that the woman, who was of very intemperate habits, died in a fit, that he does not deem an inquest necessary. Later in the evening the missing SLATERLY returned home.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course, L. I.—American Girl and Lady Thorn Trot for a Purse of $2,500.

To-day the two most celebrated and fastest trotters in America contend for the sovereignty of the turf and a purse of $2,500, in a race of mile heats, three in five, in harness, on the Fashion Course, L. I. Since the retirement of the world-renowned *Dexter* from the trotting turf, of which he was the undisputed monarch, *Lady Thorn* has been looked upon as his legitimate successor, and during two seasons she has successfully and triumphantly maintained her right to the honors of the position. In the early part of the present season a new rival appeared in Mr. LOVELL's promising young mare *American Girl*, who last year had met and defeated such acknowledged great horses as *George Wilkes, Rhode Island, Goldsmith Maid* and others, on different occasions. When she threw down the gauntlet to *Lady Thorn* this Spring, and her owner boldly matched her against the "Queen of the Turf," for two races of mile heats, in harness and to wagon, for $2,000 each, he was regarded as a man without judgment, whose prejudice in favor of his mare had led him into flying at too high game, and that he would certainly be defeated in both races. Nevertheless, he backed his mare heavily in both races, and there is now little doubt that she would have won both had she been in the hands of a capable trainer and driver. Removed into the charge of an able professional, she astonished the world by coming out and beating a large field of first-class horses at Prospect Park, and in capital time, the third heat being trotted in 2:20. Her plucky owner in this race recouped all his previous losses, and won an immense stake, for, retaining unabated his confidence in his mare, he backed her spiritedly for this race. But her brightest triumph was still to come, for at Narragansett Park, two weeks ago, she beat a strong field of horses, among which was her present opponent, *Lady Thorn*, in three heats, the second of which was trotted in 2:19, the fastest time ever made in a public race; beating by three-quarters of a second *Flora Temple's* for a long time unequaled record, and equaling *Dexter's* famous Boston time. In justice to *Lady Thorn*, it must be stated that *Lady Thorn*, in consequence of her trainer, DAN PFIFER, being laid up with rheumatism, was not quite fit, not having been speeded for a week previous, and she was driven by one who had never pulled a rein over her before. The third heat was very close, and many good judges maintain *Lady Thorn* would have won it if her stride had not been broken at the head of the stretch by the driver of *American Girl* forcing her to the extreme outside. The race to-day, however, will decisively test the merits of the two competitors, and we expect to see the Fashion Course patronized by the largest assemblage that has been witnessed on it for many years.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—July 10, match $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Chambers' b. g. Twist	1	1	1
M. Roden's b. g. Young Commodore	2	2	2

Time—2:44¾, 2:46, 2:51.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

GEORGE HAMMERSLEY, of No. 144 Bleecker-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer POWERS, of the Eighth Ward, on a charge of having swindled A. LORENZ, of No. 13 North William-street, by means of a bogus check on the Traders' National Bank. He purchased a showcase, valued at $90, and gave a check for $108 50, receiving the change and $5 as commission, as he pretended to be purchasing for LEWIS & CONGER, of No. 601 Broadway. The prisoner freely admitted his guilt, and stated that there would probably be a dozen complaints against him before the case was ended.

Fire in a Drug Store by Spontaneous Combustion.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the drug store of CORNELIUS SADLER, at No. 531 Market-street, Newark. It was caused by spontaneous combustion of a quantity of phosphorus, which ignited a quantity of lamp black. The store was filled with a dense smoke, which nearly suffocated the officers who effected an entrance and extinguished the fire. The damage amounts to several hundred dollars, mostly by smoke.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The first annual picnic of the Bethany Chapel, corner of Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, will take place to-morrow at Burnam's Grove, Seventy-ninth-street, near Broadway. The grove is beautifully situated near the bank of the river, and free from any intrusion of disorderly persons; so that all who may favor the school with their presence may rest assured that no pains will be spared to facilitate the enjoyment of all. The Committee have made arrangements for a collation and other refreshments which will be served on the grounds. The Eighth-avenue cars to Eighty-fourth-street will run regularly throughout the day.

JAMES SOWDEN, of No. 230 East Twenty-ninth-street, attempting, yesterday afternoon, at Williamsbridge, to get a Harlem Railroad car after the train had started, fell under the wheels, which passed over his left leg, crushing it below the knee. He was brought to the City and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

CATHARINE ROGERS, of No. 209 West Twenty-sixth-street, was badly burned yesterday by an explosion of kerosene which she was pouring from a can upon the fire in the stove.

At noon yesterday a fire broke out in a lot of hay on the second floor of the building No. 102 West Forty-first-street, occupied by DANIEL COLLEAN as a dwelling and hay-loft. Damage to furniture $300, and to the building $500.

About 5 o'clock last evening the yacht *Lillie*, of the Columbia Yacht Club, capsized in North River, off the foot of Forty-second-street, with eleven persons on board, all of whom were precipitated into the water. Captain BARKER, with the Weehawken ferry-boat *Lydia*, being close at hand, went to the aid of the struggling persons, and succeeded in rescuing the entire party, who thus experienced nothing worse than an involuntary bath.

WILLIAM SMITH, conductor of a Belt railway street car, when jumping off the front platform last evening at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and First-avenue, fell under the wheels which passed over his left ankle, crushing it badly. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS ACKERMAN, 60 years of age, who resided at No. 815 Ninth-avenue, was found dead in his bed last evening. It is supposed he committed suicide by taking laudanum, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

DAVID DRYER, four years of age, of No. 450 West Twentieth-street, died last evening from burns received by playing with matches.

J. H. KORNER, of South Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from one of the Brooklyn ferry-boats while crossing East River. He was, however, picked up by a small boat near by before he sank, and was taken home.

Court Calendars for Monday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
28—Lorillard vs. Morgan, et al.
47—Parker et al. vs. Rich.
49—Kinsman vs. Cunnington, &c.
50—Rowan et al. vs. Sheldon et al.
66—Dowling vs. Griffen.
75—Harris et al. vs. Harris et al.
80—Baylis vs. Wright.
89—Atwood, &c. vs. Kelly.
91—Central National Bank vs. Roche.
104—Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.
107—Lockwood vs. N. Y. and Washington S. Co.

Nos.
109—Int. Life Ass. Soc. vs. Barms et al.
112—Green vs. Green.
115—Lockwood et al. vs. N. Y. and Washington S. S. Co.
120—Haskins vs. Hudson Highland Suspens'n Bridge.
121—Haskins vs. Erie and New-England R. R. Co.
126—Devereaux vs. Cromwell.
133—Myers vs. Ridgeway et al.
152—Nichs vs. Levy et al.
154—Griscom vs. Wright.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Robert Roberts, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Purcell, Edward McCarthy, Patk. McGuire, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Richards, burglary.
Thos. Berigan, burglary.
Joseph McNamara, burglary.
John Henry, indictment burglary.
Christopher Williams, burglary.
Simeon Johns, burglary.
John Wallace, James Murphy, burglary.
Edmund Wilson, burglary.
Herman Conrad, burglary.
Lizzie Kane, burglary.
Michael Marks, burglary.
John Lyons, David Williams, burglary.
John Logan, larceny from person.
John Lynch, burglary.
John Purcell, murder.
John Siebert, murder.
Maximilian Muller, murder.
Wm. Nicholson, murder.
Mich'l Kearney, murder.
Rob't W. Hopson, murder.
John Hilbert, manslaughter.
Mich'l Mulligan, manslaughter.
Chas. Steck, Chas. Harold, Adam Kessinger, manslaughter.

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Canarsie and Rockaway.

People are just beginning to realize that they have, almost at their doors, places of Summer resort equal to any in the world. At Canarsie and Rockaway the facilities for bathing, fishing and general enjoyment are unrivaled. If you wish to spend a pleasant day, take the horse-cars at Fulton, Wall or South Ferry for East New-York, thence by steam to Canarsie, where the trains connect with two fine steamers for Rockaway.—*Advertisement.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—SMITH.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. Willard Childs, LL. D., CHARLES HOWARD FOOTE, of Port Henry, N. Y., to MARY THURMAN SMITH, of Whitehall.

WHITNEY—WEED.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 7, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Darling, JOHN R. WHITNEY, of New-York, to MATTIE A. WEED, daughter of the late Geo. H. Weed, of Albany.

DIED.

BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 10, GEORGE PEASE, son of William B. and Amelia C. Boorum, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 220 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

BURRELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, DAVID C. BURRELL, aged 30 years.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

CUTTING.—On Saturday, July 10, BROCKHOLST CUTTING, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CRAM.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., JACOB CRAM, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, and his sons-in-law, Dr. J. K. Mason and General J. Watson Webb, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, at 10 A. M.

FENDT.—At Staten Island, on Sunday, July 11, GEORGE CHARLES, only son of Charles and Elizabeth Fendt, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 13, at 1 o'clock, from Adams' Hotel, First Landing, S. I.

KANE.—On Saturday, July 10, Mrs. BEULAH W. KANE, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Bucklin, No. 226 West 20th-st., on Monday, July 12, at 2 P. M.

LAMOREAUX.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 9, Mrs. SUSAN LAMOREAUX, aged 76 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Geo. B. Deane, No. 432 West 13th-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment, on Tuesday morning.

LEE.—On Friday, July 9, at Oscawanna Lake, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE HAIGHT, infant daughter of Robert P. and Anna M. Lee, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 7 Jefferson Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MILLER.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Sunday, July 11, ANN WALSH, wife of the late Silas Miller, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, July 13, at 1 o'clock.

NEWMAN.—On Sunday, July 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Snyder, No. 185 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, DORINDA, wife of Ira Newman, after a long and painful illness, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's paper.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

REMMEY.—At the residence of her son, on Saturday, July 10, Mrs. CATHERINE REMMEY, in the 89th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Chas. H. Remmey, and of her son-in-law, Wm. W. White, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, No. 738 5th-st., without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday evening, July 11, 1869, after a lingering illness, JANE, widow of the late Henry Robinson, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 52 Morton-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPEAR.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, July 10, FREDDIE, only child of Alfred and Mary Spear, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 12 M., from the residence of his parents, No. 80 South 4th-st., Williamsburg.

SCHIFFLIN.—In Chicago, Ill., on Friday, July 9, EUGEN SCHIFFLIN, of Barmen, Germany, aged 32 years and 6 months.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday, July 9, at Scarsdale, ANGELINA, daughter of the late Caleb Tompkins.

The funeral will take place on Monday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains.

WILLIS.—On Sixth Day, July 9, ELIZABETH S., widow of John R. Willis, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, East 20th-st., on Second Day, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

SILVER PLATE, BONDS AND VALUABLES

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BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-Office.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed was one of the lightest of the season. The Fourth of July celebrations interfered considerably, and but few pieces of property were offered. The sale at Rye was particularly successful, and confirms the opinion previously expressed in this column, that, although the great excitement is over, the majority of purchasers satisfied, and the regular hot weather lull fairly commenced, yet for good, desirable lots, liberally advertised and sold on favorable terms, there is yet a market. There are may people yet ready to buy, but they have traveled so extensively, and examined so much property, as to be now a little fastidious and hard to please. It is useless to try to palm off on them any poor lots. Practice has made them perfect, and they are now fully able to judge for themselves.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$38,300
Brooklyn improved property	8,400
Brooklyn unimproved property	1,400
Country improved property	10,000
Country unimproved property	57,816
Total for the week ending July 10	$115,916

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$92,400
New-York unimproved property	10,560
Country improved property	2,550
Country unimproved property	42,563
Total for week ending July 3	$148,023
Total from July 1 to July 3	$24,000
Total for week ending July 10	115,916
Total for the month of January	2,393,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,285,826
Total for the month of May	1,270,639
Total for the month of June	1,230,327
Grand total	$35,944,538

The feature of the present week is the sale of 200 very beautiful villa plots to be made on Wednesday at West Roselle, N. J., by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. A more beautiful region than that on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey can scarcely be found. The land is high and rolling, gently sloping to the Rahway River. The soil, a rich sandy loam, easily cultivated, and yielding most luxuriantly. The immediate vicinity of West Roselle, where these villa plots are located, is within a few minutes' walk of Rahway River—furnishing at this point fine facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. On the property are beautiful wooded groves within a few minutes' walk of the most desirable plots. Here one may find combined all the attractions of a country home, and yet reach the centre of business in the City of New-York in less time than those residing on the island above Twenty-third-street. The railroad company, themselves large land owners in the State, are interested in the rapid development of towns and villages along the line of their road, and offer residents and purchasers every facility of frequent trains and cheap commutation. Roselle, within a few minutes' walk of the plots now offered for sale, is one of the many beautiful suburban villages in which the company, as landowners, are largely interested. The increase in the value of property at this place has been very great. Three years ago Roselle, now a suburb of the flourishing City of Elizabeth, was laid out; plots that then sold for $100 and $150, are now readily selling from $600 to $1,000 per plot, according to location. Where three years ago only two or three farm houses could be seen, now handsome residences, churches and public schools, on broad avenues, strike the admiring eye. The property offered for sale is within ten minutes' walk of Roselle depot, and still nearer to the depot at Cranford, a beautiful village, containing, as does Roselle, excellent schools and churches. Land has been given for the erection of a depot immediately contiguous to these plots, and the depot, when completed, will be within five minutes' walk of a purchaser's home. One feature of this sale which is very commendable and deserves special mention, is the particularly favorable terms offered to purchasers. They are as follows: Auctioneers' fees and ten per cent. on day of sale; thirty per cent. within thirty days, or on delivery of deed, and sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years; or if desired, auctioneers' fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, and thereafter $10 per month or $25 per quarter on deferred payments. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street, *via* Central Railroad Ferry, at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. Free passes may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street; at the store of J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, No. 89 Liberty-street; of FRANK GARRETT, Agent United States Express Company, Long Dock, Jersey City, and of JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPposite Washington Park, Brooklyn, one five-story brown-stone first-class house; all improvements modern. Terms easy.
T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A sweet place in the heart of Bergen County, New-Jersey, about two acres neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; house 36x40, twelve rooms; plenty of fruit; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1¼ hours. Would trade for house above 23d-st., between 4th and 7th avs., worth about $25,000. My place worth $12,600; would pay cash for difference. Address L., Box No. 459 Post Office.

LOTS FOR SALE AND MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.—A rare opportunity for persons of limited means to acquire a homestead in an improving and desirable neighborhood upon easy terms. The subscriber will SELL 100 LOTS at FLATBUSH, at the BROOKLYN boundary line, only 10 blocks from PROSPECT PARK, adjacent to several city railroads, and but a short distance from the several ferries, upon the following easy terms:

Price of each lot, from $500 to $700, $50 down and $20 per month, with interest, till paid for. If two lots are bought, 50 per cent., and if more, 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at seven per cent.

To those who wish to improve within one year he will loan for five years, with the privilege of paying in installments, at seven per cent, one-half of the cost of the improvements.

This property must become first-class and very desirable for private dwellings, as it is subject to the following restrictions: No factories of any kind nor drinking saloons are allowed, nor any buildings costing less than $2,000 are permitted to be erected. All streets and avenues passing through the property will be opened at the expense of the subscriber.
Apply to J. PECARE,
No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., at station forty minutes from City Hall, a small cottage, eight rooms. Price $3,250. Lot 50x145. Also, a fine large mansion, with ten City lots. Price $10,000. Apply at Park Land Company's office, at the depot, or to C. BLACKISTON, No. 25 Liberty-st., New-York. Also, desirable building plots for sale.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable country seat; four acres of land, well stocked with young fruit; good garden; modern-built house and good outbuildings. The site commands a good view of the surrounding country for miles in each direction. Price $18,000. Inquire of W. POWELL, at Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.'s, No. 176 Broadway.

VIRGINIA PROPERTIES.—THE OWNer of 400,000 acres choice farming and timber land in Virginia, which is offered at $2 per acre, can be conferred with at Brandreth House, Room No. 103, until Monday evening; these properties are well worth the attention of capitalists or those colonizing Southern lands.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—Until Sept. 18, a furnished house, French roof, commodious, eligibly situated on Broadway, between Tarrytown and Irvington, near the river, beautifully shaded, new barn, three stalls, with numerous conveniences, fine garden, new milch cow, pasture near; possession immediately. Terms low to a careful tenant.
W. C. WILKINSON.
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TERMS OF PAYMENT,
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No. 26 Pine-st., New-York,
will positively sell, without limit, 200 plots, 50x150 each,
AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J.,
On WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 1 P. M.,

on the premises. These lots are on high rolling ground, within a few minutes' walk of two stations, near the beautiful Rahway River, in a neighborhood rapidly improving, and distant only fifty minutes from New-York. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Collation on the grounds. For maps, full particulars and free passes, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York; J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 89 Liberty-st.; of Frank Garrett, Agent U. S. Express, Long Dock, Jersey City; and of John H. Platt, Hudson City. The train will stop at Communipaw.

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LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell
150 SPLENDID VILLA LOTS, 50x150 each,
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REDUCED FROM $12 50.
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REDUCED FROM $8.
LADIES' WHITE TRAIL SUITS, $12;
REDUCED FROM $15.
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A SPLENDID LINE OF
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
IN ALL WIDTHS, AT VERY
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HAVE REDUCED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
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ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BURNOUS
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AUCTION LOT OF HOSIERY, 11c. to 25c. pair.
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5,000 LINEN FANS, 6c. to 10c.
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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
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Length of road, 117 4-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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$50,000 Second Mortgage, Western Division.

For sale at CHEAPER RATES THAN ANY BONDS OF EQUAL VALUE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET. THESE BONDS ARE LIENS ON A COMPLETED ROAD, IN GOOD ORDER, WELL EQUIPPED AND EARNING, MONTHLY, DOUBLE ITS LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders (including the stockholders of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Cleveland and Toledo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance and Bank Stocks. Also a large variety of other Securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

LOST—A CHECK OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. on E. O. Read, indorsed by John Munroe & Co., for $33,939 39, payable in gold. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
JULY 9, 1869.

GOOD BONDS OR STOCKS WANTED in exchange for lots near Prospect Park, and a fine brick house, with ten lots and stable, in settlement of an estate. Address ESTATE, Box No. 6,191 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	117¾	117⅞
Coupon, 1881.	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	117¾	117⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862.	118	119	10-40 Regist'd.	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	121½	121¾	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	118½	122	Gold	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	119⅛	119⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105⅝	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	117¼	117½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.
Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD
FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $60,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.
ISAAC H. KNOX,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 169 Laws of 1861.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it.
EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:
The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF THE BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to devise means to liquidate the present pressing indebtedness of the Company. A full report will then be made.
By order of the Trustees.
S. L. MILES, Secretary.

THE CREDITORS OF MARKS & COHEN are requested to meet at the office of JARD & FURLONG, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 14, on July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a view of settlements of liabilities.

THE OFFICES OF THE MEMPHIS, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company have been definitely located at 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and MR. FRANK J. MORRIS and EDWIN K. LINEN become partners thereof from this date. WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869	87,419
ASSETS	$237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax payable on and after July 1, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER,
Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.
The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free from Government tax,
payable on demand.
JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ℔ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.
Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.
A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 6, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE SILLIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.
The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1.
WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
6th July, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL-ST.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDers' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO,
A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.
ALSO,
Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO,
BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.
E. B. SMITH, Secretary.
Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.
DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.
All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.
All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.
Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Assets..........$5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.
All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,519,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; also an extra interest at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.
All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent, on $5 to $5,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 14	Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
[illegible], Thursday, July 15	China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN.....July 14	COLUMBIA.....July 31
IOWA.....July 17	EUROPA.....Aug. 7
BRITANNIA.....July 24	CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons.....July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accomodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE (via Nassau).....July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 29

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, July 17
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, July 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:

100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslie's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made in New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

G. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; also
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
20 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
22 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 46th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the City Hall in the City of Hudson, N. J., until Wednesday, July 14, at 8 o'clock P. M., for building about 7,000 lineal feet of BRICK SEWERS. The plans of the works can be seen and forms for bids obtained either at the City Hall, or at the office of J. Camp, Jr., Engineer, corner of Palisade-av. and Van Vorst-st.

P. MCNULTY, J. HOGAN, C. DAKIN, } Committee on Sewers.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
AT 5:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., July 11.....8 A. M.	Sun., July 11.....4:30 P. M.
Mon., July 12.....8:30 A. M.	Mon., July 12.....10 A. M.
Tues., July 13.....7 A. M.	Tues., July 13.....11 A. M.
Wed., July 14.....7:30 A. M.	Wed., July 14, 11:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 15..8 A. M.	Thurs., July 15.....12 M.
Fri., July 16.....9 A. M.	Fri., July 16.....1 P. M.

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer R. L. MABEY, Captain PHILLIPS, will run regular every day, commencing July 7, 1869, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 7 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 50 cents each way. GEORGE T. SAMMIS.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 7:30; Thirty-fourth-street at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 2:30 P. M.; leave 24th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 2:30, 4 and 5 P.M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
20 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *Dacien*.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Assignee's notice of sale: The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named, gives notice of the sale at public auction on Tuesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store lately of said bankrupts, No. 611 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of said bankrupts, viz.: Lot enameled leather, enameled cloth, cloths, sleigh trimmings, carriage and tire bolts, axle clips, varnish, japan and other articles, the whole constituting the stock in trade of the said bankrupts as wholesale dealers in carriage trimmings and hardware. Also, stoves, iron safe, desks, walnut railing, cocoa matting, shelving, counters, chairs and other fixtures of the store and office; also, the unexpired term of the lease of the second floor of the premises No. 611 Broadway, New-York, at a yearly rental of $3,500, expiring the 31st day of January, 1872.—New-York, June 29, 1869. THOMAS W. DAWSON, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few more engagements to go out by the day or week dressmaking, or would engage by the month in good families; would go to the country; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and trim very neatly; has reference. Call at No. 344 8th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and good baker; willing to assist in the washing of a private family; no objection to go to the country. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY American lady as monthly nurse; thoroughly understands her business; has had many years' experience; is a competent, reliable person; will go out of the City, or will go in other sickness. Can be seen at No. 469 6th-av., near 28th-st., two stairs up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; terms by the week or month. Address E. J., (No. 20,) corner of King and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French, or American cooking; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry and creams. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, SITUATIONS by two smart girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WITH FIRST-CLASS City references wishes engagements by the day or week; would go to the country for a few weeks at moderate terms. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AND ON HAND, GIRLS OF EVERY description for excellent situations, now ready; cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is very respectable and a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent bread and other baker; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and sew, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit dresses; also run Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; in City. Call at No. 224 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 405 East 17th-st. Mrs. CANNON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 323 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sew; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, and to assist at washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 224 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; can furnish good references. Call at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE desires to procure a good place for her waitress, a young girl who understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 5 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTANT, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of the dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last employers; at liberty now. Address W. B., Garrisons Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; can milk; thoroughly capable in every respect; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if not the right kind of man, will charge nothing for his time; willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, (Scotch;) thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address W., Coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address W. M., at his present employer's private stable, No. 5 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, or foreman on a farm; best of reference as such; no incumbrance; wife to work if wanted. Address A. C., No. 116 Cedar-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, (Scotch;) 19 years' experience in this country; married, no family; best of reference. Call or address W. W., care of Seedsman, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman, groom and plain gardener; the wife for general housework; both of them understand their business perfectly. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, only where such is required; would hire for Fall or take on at present; gentleman's recommendations. Address JOHN McQ., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; (German;) understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER-MAN; has first-class abilities; good City reference; no objection to travel. Address for three days, M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY 15 years old to work on a farm; can do and assist in all kind of farmwork, and is willing to do any kind of work, care cows, horses, &c. At 329 4th-av., new 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, well recommended. Address WAITER, No. 127 Amity-st., City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER desires employment, either permanent, or would write up books for parties who might require only casual services. Address W. G. MOTT, Room No. 7, No. 2 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want for the Fall trade leading men who are thoroughly competent for the various departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, stating experience, with references, &c.

Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want for their Fall trade first-class salesmen for the various departments of their retail establishment. Address, stating experience, with references,

Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want several experienced and thoroughly competent cashiers and book-keepers. Apply by letter, with references, Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want young men of good address, education and parentage, who desire to learn the dry goods business, and who will be promoted according to merit; undoubted references required. Apply personally or by letter, Broadway, 4th-av. and 10th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SERVANTS wanted immediately to fill situations now open, at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, girls for general housework and those lately landed.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, competent to take charge of a large dressmaking establishment in this City; liberal salary to a competent person. Apply, with references, to X. Y. Z., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; wages from $12 to $14 a week. Apply at No. 138 Clinton-st., corner Broome-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET A neatly-furnished room, without board, to a middle-aged gentleman of refined habits; neighborhood first class and very cool; every attention will be paid to his comfort. Address, for three days, E. W. B., Box No. 3,248 Post Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 and $19 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME AT NO. 74 (OLD No. 56) 7th-av., near 15th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets; neighborhood pleasant and quiet.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; most desirable part of 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board, near the Brevoort, No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., near Park-av.—Well furnished, airy rooms, with private parlor, to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR SEVEN young men can find pleasant rooms, together with breakfast and dinner, at Rev. L. H. VAN DYCK'S, Bayonne, N. J.; breakfast in season for an early train to the City, and dinner at 7 o'clock P. M.; twenty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, NEAR the City by gentleman and wife, who would be permanent till Oct. 1; location must be pleasant, near the depot, and easy of access. Address with terms and full particulars, D. M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT NYACK, on the Hudson, for a small family, or two or three single gentlemen; location very pleasant. Apply to the undersigned, JACOB PURDY, Clinton-av., near Piermont-av., Nyack.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlotti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.

Which is pleasantly situated twelve miles northwest from Catskill, near the base of the Catskill Mountains, and commanding unsurpassed views. The spring is pronounced by visitors to be unexceled for its medicinal qualities. A grand forest contiguous to the premises.

☞ Moderate charges to Summer boarders.

WALKER N. LENNON.
Post Office address: Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISQUOI Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MARCHANT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Marchant, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je28-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert S. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.
je28-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Isaac C. Noe, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1869.
jy5-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Simmons, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869.
jy12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John I. Bragg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John I. Bragg, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1869.
ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, Assignee.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK REPPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Repper, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
jy12-law3wM* JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE ONLY G. L. Fox's American PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Pantomime, PANTOMIME
THE ONLY HICCORY PANTOMIME
THE ONLY DICCORY DOCK. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY The Matchless PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Clown, G. L. FOX. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Enjoyable Fun. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Mlle. SANGALLI. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Beautiful PANTOMIME
THE ONLY New Ballets. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY The Sensational PANTOMIME
THE ONLY KIRALFYS. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Troupe of PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Eleven Dancers. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY Mlle. HANIOLA. PANTOMIME
THE ONLY IMRE and BOLOSSY. PANTOMIME
MATINEES 1¼, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY, July 12, AND EVERY EVENING,
RECONSTRUCTION
OF
SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Seventh appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists,

THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE
of
FRENCH DANCERS.
GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF
THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.
NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.
BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 12, AT 8.
1. March, "Amazon".....Michaelis
2. Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
3. Waltz, "Publicisten".....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani".....Verdi
5. Overture, "Mignon".....A. Thomas
6. Serenade, solo for cornet.....Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "Kunstler Leben".....Strauss
8. Conjuration and Benediction, (Huguenots.).....Meyerbeer.
9. Overture, "Martha".....Flotow
10. Polka, "Levy-athen," solo for cornet.....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Galop, "Thunder-storm".....Bekat
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant".....Offenbach

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.
The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Solos by
EMINENT ARTISTS.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Tickets, 25c.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:20 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Coszens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings on Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MUSICAL.

SONGS AND BALLADS IN BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Price 50c. each number, post free. Catalogues mailed on application.

98—Baritone songs (18.) 28—Songs for gentlemen (18.) 29—Songs for ladies (18.) 77—Claribel's, Gabriel's and Balfe's 18 songs. 89—Moore's Irish melodies (29.) 78—Bishop's 13 songs. 74—Sacred songs (14.) 94—Celebrated ballads (20.) 90—Songs of Scotland (20.) 42—Welsh songs (20.) 64—Comic songs (25.) BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octavo pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ORGANS FOR SALE.—ONE NEW PIPE Organ, two full stops; Erban's make; cost over $400; price $250. Also, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, six stops; Bourdon bass; fine order; cost $300; price $150; both suitable for small church or parlor. Address box No. 6,753 Post Office.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, with "Patent Agraffe" treble, the finest instrument in the City, and in price the most reasonable; every instrument fully warranted six years. Factory and warerooms No. 235 East 21st-st., near 2d-av. JENNYS & SON.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry E. Dibblee, David P. Bingley and John J. Krauss, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.—Dated July 9, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of S. J. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of S. J. Carroll, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SHERMAN, PAULINE KNAUSS, WILHELMINE KNAUSS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy12-law3wM*

NO. 2,014.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,022.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEINBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Weinberg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
SUCCESS. FOURTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
EVERY EVENING.
EVERY EVENING.
EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
NANCY SYKES IN OLIVER TWIST.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD-STEALER.

WALLACK'S.

CROWDED HOUSES!
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS!
The exquisite domestic drama of
DORA AT 8 P. M.,
and the glorious burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN AT 10 P. M.

The New-York *Herald*, Saturday, July 10, says:
"The difference between the sham applause of the claquers, now practiced at so many of our leading theatres, and the genuine applause of an appreciative and delighted audience, is nightly exemplified at Wallack's, where the hearty plaudits of admiring thousands ring out clear and unreserved with a spontaneity which is truly refreshing. Here the entire audience joins in the manifestation of approval as a slight reward to those upon the boards who have amused and instructed them in the play."

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
E. EDDY.
E. EDDY.

Every Evening at 8,	Every Afternoon at 2,
Rag Picker of Paris.	Corsican Brothers.
Rag Picker of Paris.	Corsican Brothers.

MUSEUM OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN for six nights, when he will appear as TOM in the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, and SIMMENS in the SPITALSFIELD WEAVER. SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

BRYANTS' Minstrels.	THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	3 O'CLOCK TRAIN.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	STAND on your HEAD
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	CAPTAIN JINKS.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	LOVE in all CORNERS.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	JACK CADE.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	Parquet 50c.; Gallery 25c.
BRYANTS' Minstrels.	DAN BRYANTS', 14th-st.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE
PATRIOT CUBANS,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
GRAND BALLET.
NEW CUBAN PLAY.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG.

FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services.

LA MARSEILLAISE,
FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Admission.....$1.
Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, $6, $8, $10.

Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 743 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND,
MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

LADY THORN ON FASHION COURSE TO-DAY.

THE 92D-ST. AND ASTORIA FERRY now runs two boats constantly; is the shortest East River crossing; most convenient to the Central Park; decidedly the popular route to the Course.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP and book-keeping, Booth's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. Private instruction day and evening. Separate parlors for ladies. Boys should attend during their vacation. Call for circular.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL,

At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will reopen for its fourth year Sept. 23, 1869. Number of pupils limited to fifteen boys. The following gentlemen, all present patrons of the school, will freely entertain a reference respecting its character: Hon Wm. E. Dodge, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.; L. E. Chittenden, Esq., No. 458 Broadway; A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch,) No. 5 Nassau-st.; Lewis Roberts, No. 17 South-st.; J. A. Benedict, (Lockwood & Co.,) No. 94 Broadway; John T. Terry, (E. D. Morgan & Co.,) No. 54 Exchange-place; J. H. Prentice, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn; Hon. William Kelly, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Jas. O. Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.

W. C. WILKINSON.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

AUGUST OR JULY LESSONS IN writing, book-keeping, &c. MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, offers great inducements. Ten $5 seats vacant. Ladies' and teachers' class, $2.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE, A YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, pleasantly situated in Connecticut. Address EDUCATION, No. 245 West 39th-st., New-York.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS daily or resident governess; teaches English, French, drawing and painting; terms moderate. Address J. GREEN, Station D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KURNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KURNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.
jy5-law6wM*

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Projects for the Purchase of a Romantic Swamp.

A "Desert to be Made Glad"—A "Wilderness to Blossom as the Rose."

Interesting Legendary History of Mr. Stewart's Proposed Purchase.

Two gentlemen, as the readers of the TIMES are aware, have very recently offered to purchase the large tract of untilled and unoccupied land on Long Island known as the Hempstead Plains. One of these is our fellow-citizen ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Esq., the other, Mr. HARVEY, of Tarrytown. The first offer was made by Mr. HARVEY, $42 per acre; but Mr. STEWART subsequently avowed his willingness to give $55 per acre for all this land that the town of Hempstead wished to dispose of. An agreement has already been entered into between Mr. HARVEY and the Commissioners appointed to make sale of the Plains, and that gentleman has deposited with the United States Trust Company, in this City, the sum of $25,000 as an evidence of his willingness to become the purchaser on the terms he proposed. The question of ratifying the contract made with him by the Commissioners is to be decided by the freeholders of Hempstead at an election to be held in that town on Saturday next, July 17. As Mr. STEWART's offer, if accepted, will swell the Hempstead town exchequer by about $97,500 more than would the ratification of the contract made with Mr. HARVEY, it is highly probable that the voters interested will decide against indorsing the agreement entered into by their Commissioners, and instruct those gentlemen to close with Mr. STEWART's proposition. The general feeling of the people is decidedly in favor of such a policy. The residents of Hempstead are not altogether satisfied to make the proposed sale to Mr. HARVEY, by reason of the fact that they are unaware as to what use he might put the lands after he becomes their proprietor. Rumor had it, at first, that he intended devoting the Plains exclusively to farming purposes, and was desirous of transforming them into a vast market-truck producing region. Subsequently, however, it was said that they would be used as a cemetery, and this idea did not at all suit the views of the townspeople, who could not see in the near proximity to their homes of a vast "city of the dead" anything calculated to appreciate their lands. Mr. STEWART has given every satisfaction to the people on this point, however, so far as his intention is concerned, by his letter to the editor of the Hempstead *Sentinel*, wherein he declares that his "only object in seeking to acquire these lands is to devote them to the usual purposes for which such lands, so located, should be applied—that is, open them by constructing extensive public roads; laying out the lands in parcels for sale to actual settlers, and erecting at various points attractive buildings and residences, so that a barren waste may speedily be covered by a population desirable in every respect as neighbors, tax-payers and as citizens." Mr. STEWART offers, also, another inducement for making the sale to him, by promising to pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, on the delivery to him of the title deeds; whereas Mr. HARVEY's proposition is to let half of it remain on bond and mortgage.

WHERE AND WHAT THESE LANDS ARE.

The Plains in question comprise about 7,500 acres, lying north of the Town of Hempstead. The original tract, of which they form a part, was about 15,000 acres in extent, and the neighboring towns were joint proprietors in its ownership. These have pursued a different policy from that of the Hempstead people, and have, from time to time, made sale of their portions, so that they are now become fertile and productive farms. There has, for many years past, been a party in Hempstead desirous of following the example of their neighbors in this respect, but until 1867 there never could be a majority of votes obtained in favor of authorizing the sale. At the town election in that year the "sale" men effected a triumph by a majority of twenty-five votes, and the negotiations with Mr. HARVEY were the result. The productiveness of these lands is unquestioned. Although they have never been tilled, expert farmers declare that they are unequaled in point of richness of soil, and are capable of producing crops of any kind known to this climate. The soil is of a black, loamy character, extending from four to six feet in depth. There are very slight undulations in some portions of the tract; but, for the most part, it may be said to be one vast level plain—such a region as one frequently sees in the Western prairie country. In traversing it, in fact, little imaginative effort is required for one to conceive himself careering over the broad prairies of Illinois. As far nearly as the eye reaches, he beholds a wide and capacious plain, almost free from trees and bushes, open and uncultivated. The numerous herds of cattle grazing upon its fresh and verdant surface, he may almost imagine, in assimilating the scene, to be the buffaloes of the Far West. The verdure and freshness of the grass, intermingled with white clover, which mantles the earth, is one of the peculiar and beautiful features of these Plains. They are surrounded on every side, and frequently penetrated by highly improved and fertile farms. The average width of the tract is two miles and a half, and its extent westward, in the direction of New-York, is not less than eight miles. The grass grown here is long and luxuriant, forming most excellent pasturage, to which purpose the Plains have been devoted from time immemorial. The absence of trees and bushes is owing, probably, to the destruction of these by the frequent occurrence of fires; or they may have been extirpated by the agency of the early settlers, or, possibly by the aborigines.

That fires were frequent here is proven by the fact that on the 17th of June an act was passed by the Colonial Assembly, entitled, "An Act to prevent the setting on fire or burning of old grass on Hempstead Plains," which, says the preamble of the act, "is frequently set on fire by several of the inhabitants, through folly and the gratification of their own wanton tempers and humors." Those named in the bill to extinguish the fires were: James Jackson, Mr. Cornwell, Nathaniel Seaman, Benj. Seaman, Obediah Valentine, Thos. Williams, Peter Titus, Henry Willis, Jno. Pratt, Nath. Townsend, Jere. Robins, Thos. Powell, Saml. Jackson, Thos. Seaman, Jno. Mott, Jno. Whitson, Jno. Birdsall, Jno. Tredwell, Jr., Jas. Burtis and Caleb Carman, all of whom were then residents of the town of Hempstead.

No doubt exists that these Plains are capable of successful and remunerative culture. If they were converted into fertile and productive tracts, the population of the island would be greatly augmented, while their incalculable products would pour a vastly-increased supply into the widespread laps of New-York and Brooklyn. The same care and cultivation (although they would require less) which has imparted to other portions of Long Island unsurpassed fertility and high productiveness, would, if applied to these Plains, effect the same results.

EARLY HISTORY OF HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

The first account we have of the transfer of this tract from the hands of the aborigines to those of white men, is contained in the old records of the town of Hempstead, whereby it appears that the Indians of Massapege, Merioke and Rockawah sold it to the Dutch West India Company, Jan. 15, 1639, "reserving to themselves the right of planting maize, hunting and fishing." The tract sold at this time embraced, also, the site of the present town. As the Government of New-Netherlands, however, claimed a proprietary interest in all this section of Long Island, as well as the ownership of all unsettled lands on Manhattan Island, the subsequent purchasers, in 1647, applied to WILHELM KIEFT, then Governor of New-Amsterdam, for a patent granting them a right to the lands bought from the Indians, which patent was given them. The first settlers in the vicinity were from the young colony of New-Haven, who formerly resided on the Connecticut shore. In 1643 these settled in Hempstead, on lands bought from the Dutch West India Company. It was to these that Governor KIEFT's patent was granted. By the terms of it they were to pay to the Dutch Government, after ten years, one-tenth of the revenue arising from the lands worked by plow or hoe, or to make such proportionate payment in butter and cheese as was demanded from the other towns on Long Island.

The early settlers seem to have had much trouble with their Indian neighbors. In the colonial history of New-York we find narrated the following:

> "1647, AUG. 22.—Delegates from Hempstead appeared at New-York, who say the savages around them are being lured by Indians from the Main [Connecticut] to make an attack on the people of Hempstead Plains and destroy their village. The Secretary is ordered to go there in a yacht, and ascertain from the Indians if the report be true, and take with him a piece of cloth and some trifles for the Chief, and offer a renewal of friendship."
>
> "1651, SEPT. 14.—The Indians on the Main, procuring firearms from the whites, came over to Long Island, [then called "Nassau,"] slaughtered and drove off the cattle of the Hempstead people. The damages are more than 1,000 guilders."
>
> "1655, MAY 18.—Daily strange reports from Hempstead Plains about the Indians, that they intend to rout the Dutch, and that the house and plantation of WILLIAM HALLETT have been laid waste. It behooves the English to separate from the Dutch. Governor STUYVESANT advises the Dutch and English to remain together and keep good watch. He will spare some soldiers if they need them."

The settlers appear to have been under multiform governments in those early days. At first they were governed by the law of the Netherlands, but subsequently, when the English came into possession, in 1664, this was abolished and British law substituted. In 1673, the Dutch having reconquered the territory, the old laws were reëstablished, only to be again done away with in 1674, when the colony was surrendered to the Duke of YORK. According to the records, it appears that in 1665, NICOLLS, the English Governor, convened an assembly of delegates from all the towns on Long Island, at Hempstead, to hear what complaints they had to make for their various townspeople, and to decide on some plan of action for mutual defence against the Indians. Religious tolerance was not a feature of those days, as plainly appears by the following from the town records:

> "1661, JULY 4.—THOMAS TERRY and SAMUEL DEARING petition for leave to settle with seven families at Hempstead, and leave is also asked for ten families to settle at Matinecock. Granted. But they are to bring with them no Quakers, or such like opinionists."

The following shows that deep animosity against the Indians was entertained:

> "1671, APRIL 25.—The freeholders of Hempstead are not to break up land on the Plains for the Indians, nor assist them therein. All Indians at Rockaway, except actual residents, are forewarned to depart."

BAD FEELING BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND ENGLISH SETTLERS.

It appears that the Hollanders and the English did not agree well together. Bad feeling evidently existed between them. The subjoined excerpt is proof in point:

> "1655, APRIL 2.—WM. LEVERICH and other English settlers at Oyster Bay are warned off the Dutch territories."

We subsequently find that the planters at Oyster Bay desired to be annexed to the colony of New-Haven, and petitioned therefor; but there is no mention of the annexation having been accomplished. The vested interests of these Oyster Bay settlers in the Hempstead Plains seems to have been a question of dispute for many years. Even almost a century after the "forewarning" referred to, we find the following:

> "1752, OCT. 23.—All persons in Oyster Bay claiming to have a right in Hempstead Plains will make it appear unto John Dorlan, James Birdsall, John Foster, Jacob Smith, Richard Ellison, Jr., John Williams, who are a Committee selected for the purpose, and appointed to lay it out."

The tide of emigration which had peopled the plains of Suffolk County on the east end of the Island, flowed from the New-England shores. Almost midway of the Island it was met by the advancing wave of population from New-York, where the New-England current was deflected, and passed along the shore of Queens County. The wave from New-England reached as far as Flushing, while that from New-York swept past that point upon the southern plains to the east of Hempstead. The turbulent and placid streams of population (Puritan and Dutch) never mingled, and even at this day retain the characteristics of the sources whence they sprang, or of the lands through which they flowed. Disputes began at an early period between the New-Englanders and their Dutch neighbors. Undoubtedly, the former, acting under that mysterious instinct, which seems to have been implanted in them for Providential purposes, were constantly pressing on to the West, without troubling themselves much as to who were the rightful owners of the land they might occupy. It would be difficult to characterize many of their settlements as anything less than direct and unjustifiable encroachments upon the territory of which the Dutch were not only the discoverers, but of which they were in actual possession. We find, however, that the staid Hollander, ever desirous of peace and quietude, was, for the most part, willing to cede his right rather than live in turmoil with his more impetuous and fiery Anglo-Saxon neighbor.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF HEMPSTEAD.

Coming down to the Revolutionary era, it appears that the Hempstead people and those of the section of country round about were intensely Tory in their feelings. In fact, Queens County seems to have been the stronghold of the royalists during the struggle for liberty. While the north side of Long Island glowed with a flaming desire for freedom and independence, the south side of Queens County was either cold and impassive, or intensely loyal to the British crown. At a public meeting held in Jamaica, Jan. 17, 1775, when the revolutionary feeling was beginning to assert itself elsewhere throughout the Island, it was resolved: "That we always have been, and it is our firm resolution to continue, peaceable and faithful subjects to his present Majesty King GEORGE the Third, our most gracious Sovereign." As an index to the popular sentiment among these people, it may be stated that, of the 160 freeholders composing this meeting, 146 voted for this resolution. The Hempstead people met on the 4th of April in the same year, and, by a very large majority, put themselves on the record thus:

> *Resolved*, That we are utterly averse to all mobs, riots and illegal and revolutionary proceedings, by which the peace and property of our *fellow-subjects* are endangered; and that we will, to the utmost of our power, support our legal Magistrates in suppressing all mobs and in preserving the peace of our liege sovereign.

The rampant Toryism of these people attracted the attention of the Colonial authorities, and we find that the following order was subsequently issued:

> IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
> NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1775.
>
> *Whereas*, This Congress has received undoubted information that a number of disaffected persons in Queens County have been supplied with arms and ammunition from on board the *Asia* [British] ship-of-war, and are arraying themselves in military manner to oppose the measures taking by the United Colonies for the defence of their just rights and liberties. Ordered that (of Hempstead) Justice Gilbert Van Wyck, Daniel Kissam, Esq., Captain Jacob Mott, Thos. Cornell, Gabriel G. Ludlow, Richard Hewlett, Captain Charles Hicks, Dr. Samuel Martin and Justice Samuel Clowes, being charged as principal men among the disaffected in said county, do attend this Congress at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning next, the 19th inst., to give satisfaction to this Congress in the premises.

In ONDERDONK's *Revolutionary Incidents in Queens County* we find it stated that "Hempstead was selected as one of the outposts by the British, and as convenient quarters for their light-horse, who would be near the City in case of attack, and could make excursions to gather forage, &c., for the City, and scour the country when the rebels landed from the main (Connecticut.) The streets were garnished with sentry boxes, and the horse patrolled for miles around."

Governor LYON, writing to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, under date of New-York, Dec. 24, 1776, says: "On the 10th I reviewed the militia (Tory) at Hempstead Plains, where 820 men were mustered, to all of whom I had, in my presence, an oath of allegiance and fidelity administered. * * * * I had the satisfaction of observing among them a general return of confidence in Government. A very large majority of the inhabitants of Queens County have, indeed, steadfastly maintained their loyal principles."

What is known as the "Swamp Battle," or a hunt for Tories by the patriot minute men under STEPHEN RIDER, took place June 21, 1777, just south of the Plains. In connection with the account given of it, we find the following interesting document:

List of Prisoners sent from Hempstead by Lt. Col. Geary, of New-Haven, to Brig.-Gen. Greene, at headquarters, Long Island, June 23, 1776:

J. D., J. H.—From Jamaica Jail.
J. C.—Received powder and absconded in the woods.
A. A.—Disaffected person, taken in the woods.
J. L.—Found with his gun charged.
B. P.—In the swamp in the fight and had powder from the man-of-war.
E. R.—In the woods, hid.
R. S.—In the swamp battle, and had powder from the *Asia*.
J. B.—A disaffected person.
D. S.—In the swamp battle.
E. R.—Hid in the swamp.
J. R.—Same, disaffected person.
N. S.—Received powder from the *Asia*, absconded in the woods, and appears to know much of the scheme.
T. W.—A d—d rascal and the greatest Tory.
W. McC., T. F., J. F., P. W., S. T.—Declared they would sooner fight for the King than the Congress, and totally deny the authority of that body.
J. C.—Gun-stealer or informer.
H. D.—Said General WASHINGTON was more concerned in the conspiracy than any one.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The bark *Rebecca Caruana*, Captain LIESEGANG, nine days from Matanzas, arrived last evening at Lower Quarantine, having on board several cases of yellow fever. Four of the crew died on the passage from Matanzas, and on arrival one passenger and one or two of the men were found to be suffering from the disease. Captain O'ROURKE, Superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital, also reports that THOMAS MCCORD, a seaman from the bark *Valkyria*, which arrived from Havana on the 7th inst., died yesterday of yellow fever on board the hospital-ship *Illinois*. The remaining patients from the *Saratoga*—JAMES H. GIRAUD, Paymaster; R. ANDERSON, Quartermaster, and FRANK PRATT, apprentice—are said to be convalescing rapidly, and will be discharged from hospital in the course of a few days.

Another Counterfeiter Arrested.

Last evening JOHN FROSTLEY, one of the gang of counterfeiters of United States currency entrapped by Colonel WHITLEY, was arrested near Tarrytown, and being brought to the City was locked up at the Central Police Office, where his companions, who had been previously caught, were already confined. The prisoners, it is understood, will be retained in their present quarters until Wednesday next, and that no proceedings will be taken in the case until that time.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Simpson at the Great Camp Meeting at Round Lake.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Sunday, July 11.

This has been, as was confidently expected, the great day of the camp meeting at this place. At noon there were fully 12,000 people in and immediately round the camp. If it had not been for the stringent rule of the Committee and the railroad directors, which prohibited the trains over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad from stopping at this station to-day, the attendance would have been much larger.

The day, though somewhat threatening in the morning, eventually proved pleasant, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

The discourse by Bishop SIMPSON was one of his finest efforts. His text was Romans xii., 1: "I beseech, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice to God, which is your reasonable service." It lasted nearly two hours, and was listened to with rapt attention throughout.

In the afternoon Rev. Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, preached in the large tent, and Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of the New-York Eastern Conference, from the stand.

The country attendance was large.

The services will be continued through the week.

Bearing the Cross—Sermon by Rev. George S. Chambers.

The Second Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, which for two years past has been worshiping in the hall of the Historical Society, held its regular morning and evening services yesterday.

As is customary with congregations of the same denomination whose churches are not closed during the hot season, this congregation will unite in worship with the congregation of the church corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, in the church of the latter, on July 18 and the three succeeding Sabbaths, thus affording the pastors of both congregations an opportunity to relieve each other.

Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS preached last evening on the "Bearing of the Cross," selecting his text from the 9th chapter of Luke, 23d verse: "If any man will come after me let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow me." The evidences of Divine truth, he said, are not to be found in books alone; the Christian has within himself a consciousness of its truth which no reasoning could either disprove or more fully demonstrate. To be a Christian is to be like Christ, to imitate His example and follow in His footsteps. As He bore the cross, not only that on which He died, but a cross throughout His whole life, so must we; and indeed so inevitable is this, that without chastisement the Christian may well begin to doubt the genuineness of the faith that is in him. That religion which excites neither the opposition of the world, nor the envy of the evil one, cannot be such as Christ ordained for His true children. To be like Christ we must practice as he practiced self-denial, patience in suffering, ceaseless benevolent activity. His whole life was a cross, so we, if we would be like Him, must "take up our cross daily." He then went on to show the necessity of bearing with Christian fortitude the cross in every form in which it may be presented to us—Temptation, the loss of friends, the insults of inferiors, the mockeries of the wicked, anxiety for unconverted friends, sickness and the dark hour of death itself. Though sometimes like the Saviour himself, the Christian may stagger beneath the load, yet God will give him strength to bear it to the triumphant end, and he will rest at last, not only in the consciousness of duty well done, but realize the crown of glory prepared by the Saviour for all who bear the Cross after Him.

The Free Methodists—Camp Meeting at Binghamton.

The denomination of Christians known as Free Methodists will hold a camp meeting at Binghamton, N. Y., commencing on the 13th of next month and ending on the 24th.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1860. It had its origin, as its members claim, in necessity and not in choice, the issue between them and the Methodist Church being one "between dead formalism and the life and power of godliness." In doctrine they are Methodists, believing in the Holy Trinity, in general atonement, in the necessity of a new birth, in the witness of the Spirit and in future rewards and punishments. They insist that those who profess to be the disciples of Christ should come out from unbelievers and be separate from them, abstaining from connection with all secret societies, renouncing all vain pomp and glory, and adorning themselves in modest apparel, even as Christ and his apostles taught. The government of their Church is composed of Lay-Delegates as well as Ministers. Instead of Presiding Elders they have Chairmen of Districts. A General Superintendent is elected once in four years. Their churches are free. All modern expedients for promoting Christianity, such as selling or renting pews, picnics, Christmas trees, festivals, lotteries, fairs and donation parties, are discountenanced. Christianity is, they say, a failure if churches cannot be sustained by other means than these.

In the Fall of 1868, the Free Methodist Church had 94 preachers, 6,000 members, 49 church edifices, and property valued at $166,900. In this City they worship in the Hall corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and in Brooklyn in the Meeting-house, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue.

Lay Preaching in the City.

Every Sunday afternoon several open air services are held in different parts of the City. Some of them are well attended, others are not. Their object is to collect indifferent passers by, pleasure seekers and any others, at some convenient point and there hold brief services of practical interest to all. They are sometimes quite impressive and attract large crowds, holding them attentive listeners for an hour or more. The City Mission holds these meetings at Houston-street square, Clarke-street and Elizabeth-street. The Young Men's Christian Association hold them in Washington-square and at the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway. Beside these are several independent ones. Lay preaching in halls is also conducted every Sunday at Brooke's Assembly Rooms, in Broome-street, and in Eighty-first-street. At all these meeting it is the aim to have short interesting addresses made by business and other laymen, who often speak with good effect. None of the services are sectarian, all denominations taking part in them. These efforts are made by earnest men, and though the audiences and crowds are often but a mere handful, it may happen that here and there a grain of truth falls in season to save some life from misery and ruin.

Crimes and Casualties—Attempt to Murder a Policeman.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer PATRICK HIGGINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while patroling his post, noticed four men lying in the doorway of No. 419 or No. 421 West Sixteenth-street. Supposing they were asleep, he proceeded to wake them, as was his duty, but just as he reached them the four men sprang up, and closing upon him with a cry "Now we've got him," wrested his club from his hand, and began beating him over the head. HIGGINS cried lustily for help, and was luckily heard by Officers CAMPELL and SEAMAN. The ruffians fled with the exception of one, EDWARD LAMON, to whom HIGGINS clung with such tenacity that he was made prisoner by the rescuers, and was taken to the Twentieth-street Police Station, together with HIGGINS, who had by this time become helpless. Upon arrival at the house the officer's wounds were examined by Police Surgeon VAN BUREN, who found at least a dozen gashes upon his head, so severe and lacerating that the scalp could be folded up in pieces, and the Surgeon, declared it to be one of the very worst cases of the kind he had ever attended, expressed surprise that HIGGINS had not been killed outright, and considered that his condition was grave in the extreme. Every possible aid was extended to the suffering policeman, and his assailant was yesterday morning taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was remanded to the Station-house until to-day.

Captain WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, is convinced that the attack upon HIGGINS was a premeditated affair, and that it was the intention of the assailants to take his life. This view of the case was strengthened when two chair legs, stained with blood, were found on the scene of the affray after daylight, showing that the ruffians had in a manner armed themselves before taking position to waylay the officer. None of them, except LAMON, have as yet been arrested, but hopes are entertained that the three at large will soon be apprehended.

STABBING AFFAIR IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

About the same hour that this outrage was being perpetrated in Sixteenth-street, the peace of the Sixteenth Precinct was being disturbed in another quarter. ROBERT ROSS, of No. 250 West Twenty-second-street, was standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, about 1 o'clock in the morning, when a gang of roughs coming along involved him in a quarrel and soon brought the matter to a crisis by stabbing him in the left side just above the hip, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The assailants immediately fled, and the wound of Ross having been dressed in a neighboring drug store, he was sent home. As he cannot identify any of the persons who attacked him, it is not probable that any of them will ever be arrested.

A DISTURBANCE IN WATER-STREET.

PATRICK MCCABE, residing at No. 319 Water-street, quarreled with his wife, ELIZABETH, at an early hour yesterday morning, but was soon disabled by being struck on the head with a plate. Husband and wife were both arrested and taken to Oak-street Station-house, where his wound, which is not of a serious character, was dressed. As he refused to make any complaint against his wife, both parties were allowed to return home.

A DAMAGED HEAD.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES HAWLEY, of No. 166 Division-street, was found in the street intoxicated and with his head badly cut. He was taken to the Oak-street Station-house, where his wound was dressed, and he was locked up.

A SERIOUS FALL.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning MARY WILSON, of No. 125 Forsyth-street, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at No. 143 Elm-street, and cut her head severely. She was taken to the Spring-street Station-house, and the wound having been dressed by Surgeon ARMSTRONG, she was sent home.

BLASTING CASUALITY.

HENRY HASSEN and other laborers were engaged on the 1st inst. in excavating a sewer in Sixtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and HASSAN having charged a blast, lighted the fuse, when a spark from it lodged in a keg of powder standing by, and, of course, caused an explosion. HASSAN jumped away at the instant, but his clothes taking fire, he was terribly burned before assistance could reach him. He was removed to his residence in Sixty-third-street near Tenth-avenue, where death resulted from his injuries on Saturday. Coroner ROLLINS was notified and held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CAUGHT WITH BURGLARS' TOOLS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HUSSEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw a suspicious character prowling about Nineteenth-street, and upon taking him in charge found a jimmey concealed upon his person. The prisoner gave his name as JOSEPH LAWRENCE, and upon being arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was committed for trial.

DISTURBANCE IN HAMILTON PARK.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAMILTON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, being on duty at Hamilton Park, Third-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street, saw two men engaged in a fight and succeeded in arresting one of them who is named NUGENT. The crowd, however, instantly attacked the policeman, struck him on the head with a paving stone, inflicting a severe wound, and having rescued the prisoner drove HAMILTON from the ground and departed in triumph. No arrests were subsequently made.

THE POOR OF FRANCE.

An Ancient Palace Turned into a Poor House—Contented and Happy Mendicants.

From the London Telegraph.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive that in this quiet, out-of-date, but proud little town of the Aisne—this "oasis" in the forest of Retz, as ALEXANDRE MICHAUX, learned historian of the place, has called it—the poor laws of France took their rise. It was hence, at any rate, that FRANCIS I. issued his edict of 1539 for the general reform of justice, including that of the regulations affecting beggars and vagabonds. AUGUSTIN CHALLAMEL declares that it was under this great King that public charity was ranged under Government authority. Three years after the edict of 1539 we find the King putting regularity and responsibility into the functions of asylum and hospital governors; and in 1546 he is busy among them, requiring each to give an account of his stewardship to the Judge of his district. The work of this Prince did not bear all the fruit he hoped at once; but to him belongs the glory of having given a local habitation and a name to a State Government of the concerns of the poor. By letters patent (Nov. 6, 1544) he established a general bureau for the distribution of help to the poor of Paris, and this is the birthday of the Assistant Publique of the twenty metropolitan arrondissements over which M. ARMAND HUSSON presides in the Avenue Victoria. If the method and kindly spirit of the author of State charity in France did not compass half the misery under which his people were suffering when he was banquetting in the proud chateau of Villers-Cotterêts, his beginning was the solid foundation on which the successive generations of his countrymen have been building ever since.

It is with pardonable pride that the historian of Villers-Cotterêts marshals the line of kings who have spread royal hospitality within the walls of the ancient castle, the towers of which still look loftily down upon a royal forest of extraordinary richness and extent—where the wild boar is still to be found. But it was in the time of FRANCIS the First that the castle saw its most glorious days; and it was in the midst of the splendor (fragments of the gilding are still upon the walls against which the beggar's head is pressed) that the sovereign issued the edicts and letters patent which, after some three centuries, have turned his sculptured chapel into an infirmary for beggar women; and his *escalier dérobé* into a corner for crones to gossip through the lagging hours.

M. ALEXANDRE MICHAUX, like the writer of MURRAY's *Handbook*, laments the degradation of the abode of Kings to its present uses. "This castle," the historian cries, "which has sheltered so many Kings, which has witnessed so many wonders and so much luxury—itself a wonder and a splendor—is now merely an asylum for infirm old age, a beggar's refuge, a *dépôt de mendicité*." The occasion for a little fine writing is not thrown away. To have been so great, and to be so poor and wretched: to have echoed with silver laughter from the musical throats of Princesses, and be heavy with the sadness of the sweepings of the Paris streets! Where royal limbs reposed, the crooked spine of some famished old man is stretched. The diadem of yore is replaced by the cotton nightcap! Villers-Cotterêts lives peaceably on the cud of its richness of old; and has no industry, as my table companion at the Hôtel du Dauphin laughingly said to me: "No industry whatever, except the Depot of Mendicity." Certainly the townsfolk have not advanced to water-carrying, since they have only a pole fixed, one end to an axle of two little wheels, and the other to a man's shoulder, on the mid-point of which an immense bucket is slung still, as they had when the Cossacks were pillaging their homes. Perhaps it is in gratitude they hold to this primitive engine, since it was to its rumbling along a by-street that they owed their deliverance, the enemy having mistaken the noise for the distant roll of French drums. This and the horse-shoe-shaped tread are the points of observation I have made on my way past the old tower fountain on the *place* to the ancient chateau of the Duke of VALOIS, by which, upon a rubbish heap, lay the faded church decorations of the *mois de Marie*. Haymaking was going forward in the park and public resort under the castle walls, making a dainty pastoral scene, on which the hum of the merry beggars within was distinctly audible. The proportions of the ancient chateau—the proud, lofty towers and massive walls—are intact, but robbed of their symmetry by the juxtaposition of wards, and *salles*, and *buanderie*, to meet the convenience of the present inmates. Looking from the windows of one of the towers, however, the visitor may conjure up (if the old ladies will be quiet for one moment) the hunting days of yore, and people the long, straight avenues—partings of the "forest-hair"—that stretch to the blue distance with the stalwart men of old who hunted the savage beasts of the forest of Retz.

The low line of buildings which front the street, and are opposite a noisy *école primaire*, recall the mind peremptorily to the present uses of the chateau. Under the gateway flag the place is inscribed, "*Dépôt de Mendicité de la Seine*," and old men in hodden gray, topped with queer-peaked caps, are round about. A gay cripple, flourishing a cane, hobbles in, while I am speaking with the *concierge*—one of those elderly Frenchwomen who bear age as though all the hours to come would laugh still with the laughing days of youth. I had glimpses of the spacious outer court, flanked with *parterres* of flowers, and the gray inmates moving hither and thither. "Certainly," the sprightly *concierge* said, ceasing from the preparation of her vegetables, "I should see monsieur the Director at once, if I would follow her." The stack of buildings to the right of the entrance was the offices and dwelling-place of the governor of the time-begone beggars of the Seine. I found him in his *salle-à-manger*—a cordial, bright, kindly gentleman. And he at once set out with me to the entrance of the inner court and range of buildings, where I was formally introduced to the second in command, with instructions that he should show me—everything.

My guide could not understand that I had come to see the present inmates, and was grieved that I would not submit to be led to the sculptured staircases and other relics of the splendor of FRANCIS the First's time amid which the beggars lived. As we mounted the grand staircase he pointed almost pathetically to the richly-sculptured ceiling. In strange contrast is the place even now, disfigured and transformed, with its present destination. The fine open galleries, the great rooms timbered to the strength of Stonehenge, the palatial spaciousness of the inner court-yard, the broad views of illimitable forest and park from the windows, tell the old story of the place so vividly that the imagination is bewildered and oppressed, while the guide tells his tale—that there are eighty-two beds in this dormitory, that the infirmaries are so full that beds for the sick have been made up in some of the smaller sleeping-rooms, and that it is the day for the distribution of the linen.

Unlike the St. Denis depot, that of Villers-Cotterêts is, in all essential respects, well adapted for its actual purpose. It houses 900 inmates healthily, in air that is strengthened and sweetened by the great forest around it. The dormitories are admirably arranged, and windows on both sides—whence the poor men and women can survey a scene of ever-changing beauty. While the Director, (who soon rejoined us, anxious to do the honors of his castle of rags himself,) was pointing out the delights of the landscape to be seen from different windows, helped in the infirmaries by the gentle sisters, I traveled back to a poorhouse I had lighted upon many years ago, by the village of Herne, in Kent. It was upon a slope fronting the swell and dimpling of an ancient park to which it turned blank walls, it having been decided that paupers should not be permitted the luxury of an out-look. I was with my father when we came upon the monster wickedness, and it worked his impetuous nature into a passion in a moment. He bade me sit and sketch it; and he described it in his magazine in burning words, under my feeble illustration. That Kentish workhouse represents the spirit of the English poor law—the minimum of relief to get the maximum of repression; and this royal chateau, set anew, to be the beggar's antechamber of death, with the director putting the infirmary curtain aside to show me the three main avenues of the forest, and saying to the poor woman on his way ever and anon, "*Bon jour, Mesdames*," and touching his cap at the entrance to each ward, embodies the spirit of the Assistance Publique of France.

The depot of Villers-Cotterêts is in no sense a prison, the director was careful to make me understand. It is strictly a *maison hospitalière*, a roof offered by the State to the broken waifs and strays of society, as a last resource. Its inmates are not worn-out beggars only. When the Paris asylums of the Assistance Publique are full, and M. HUSSON has urgent cases on hand, the Prefecture puts the vacant beds of the chateau at his disposal. The disabled as well as the aged, are gathered to this retreat. But they remain free agents. They can leave at their own pleasure. They are guests, not prisoners, of the State. There is a little work for them to do, but they are nearly all too old to do more than pick a handful of lint for the hospitals. There were tailors' and shoemakers' workshops, even weavers' sheds, in the old time—that is, soon after the chateau was, according to MURRAY, "degraded" to its present use, (1808)—but these have fallen into disuse. The men are past employ. Many of them, shambling about the open galleries with the pipkins in which they carry their rations trembling in their nerveless hands, are little more than mummies of men; and their poor dim eyes wearily follow the stranger who crosses their path, seeming incapable of taking in the figure.

The old women in the work-rooms where the lint-picking and a make-show of rough needle-work were proceeding, were near the last stitch, the final lint-rag; and many were dozing the hours away against the walls, upon which are to be seen scraps of the gold traceries of the gala days gone by. Some forty of the inmates who have a remnant of strength left are permitted to go daily into the town to work, the proceeds of their labor being taken by the administration. Part of the money is devoted to their keep; part to a reserve fund, to be handed over to them should they elect, at any time, to leave the chateau, and part (about fifteen centimes) being handed over to them for pocket-money. These out-door workers are, however, poor fellows of exceptional power, as a peep into the low room where the men assemble to eat or chatter speedily proves. Why will pictorial students of character not find their way to a room like this? Every head is a study; and the attitudes and composition of the groups of talkers and eaters and preparers of food are full of suggestion. The crutches lie in all directions. One eager old man—an humble epicure—is slicing his bread (of which each inmate not in the infirmary has 600 grammes of brown quality and 125 of white per diem) into his little *gamelle*, and promises himself, if his expression of pleasure mean anything, a culinary treat. Another, sadly looking at the sky, is slowly munching, as though it were hardly worth the trouble now to masticate and digest. There is laughter, and there is noisy talk; and there is no overlooking; for the old men are guests of the State. They have an open walking-ground which lies beyond the common room, within the castle walls; and it is graced with flower beds that are well kept, in part by the old men themselves. I found many washing their spoons and dishes at the base of one of the castle towers—making more clatter with their wooden *sabots* than with their tongues. Others were walking gravely up and down in pairs, talking. Our party was welcome among them. Throughout the tour, I never saw one angry eye turned upon the Governor; but many that brightened, and many old men and women who pushed forward to wish him good day. This good feeling prevailed among the inmates themselves. Surely the kind treatment of the officials goes far toward harmony among these 900 wrecked men and women, living their last days under one roof. In one of the galleries we came upon a lame man leading a blind mate—the two chattering pleasantly together; the lame man doing his friendly service with a look of proud satisfaction.

The quaintest picture within the castle walls was the inner court-yard, between 12 and 1 o'clock; when the husbands and wives, the male and female relatives whom unkind fate had reduced together to the plight of utter mendicity, were permitted to mingle, and eat their mid-day meal together. I have seen some of GUSTAVE DORE's sketches of Spanish poor and beggars in, or by, Spanish refugees; and they are full of various character and special picturesqueness. But none of them have the completeness of the picture which the mendicants of the Seine make, between noon and 1 o'clock daily, when they meet in the old chateau court-yard, and crouch against the sunny walls, knee to knee, to break bread and gossip. Gayer folk I have seldom seen wearing, mostly, three-score years and ten!

It is only at this hour they meet, save on Sundays, when they are privileged to go out together. Tuesday is the men's day out, and Wednesday that of the women. In order to justly appreciate the *régime* of Villers-Cotterêts, the visitor must regard it as the French equivalent for the English Poorhouse Infirmary; for all the inmates are past serious exertion, and a very large proportion of them are wholly disabled, and *font l'antichambre* at the gates of death. The cleanliness, order, humanity, cheerfulness and gentleness which compose the moral atmosphere of the place, are combined with an exact strictness in the observance of the rules. Again I have to remark that the executants of the rules are men of finer sensibilities and higher culture than the men and women who are put about our poor. We may build asylums, but I fear it will be a long time before we shall be able to show the counterpart of the Villers-Cotterêts Depot, and before we shall see a refuge master looking kindly upon the groups of old crones taken from the streets of Paris, cultivating their little gardens, and asking his visitors, "Is not this perfect? But I wish they would allow us a bit more of the park."

The dietary scale of Villers-Cotterêts is that of St. Denis, and is, with the addition of slight indulgences, based on the *cahier des charges* of the Seine prisons. The bread is distributed at 8 o'clock in the morning; and the soap, meat, &c., at 10 and 5. There is a canteen within the castle walls, where the inmates can buy little luxuries at the lowest prices. Each inmate deposits his clothes, and takes those of the depot on entering; but he can resume his own dress (if wearable) whenever he walks abroad, or when he chooses to leave.

As I was leaving, the director begged my attention to his garden, ablaze with flowers of many colors; and he offered me a rose by way of parting gift. There were flowers, by the way, in some of the infirmaries, to please the sight of the sick.

A new organ for the church had reached the day before my visit, and as we were passing into the noble sculptured room which was the chapel of FRANCIS I., and is now a beggars' sick chamber, its tones swelled through the galleries with most impressive effect, while the director spoke gently with the sufferers spread in rows upon so many death-beds. Charity had thus softly laid the beggar's staff in the King's chapel.

BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Sudden Death of a Daughter of Albert Pike.

From the Memphis Sun, July 8.

Miss ISIDORE PIKE, a daughter of General ALBERT PIKE, an amiable and accomplished lady, met a very sad and sudden death Tuesday night. On that evening she had retired with a nervous headache, taking with her for relief a bottle of chloroform, and was found dead in her bed with the clothes saturated with the dangerous fluid. It is supposed that the vial was accidentally and unwittingly emptied, and that she passed away unconsciously. This mournful bereavement moves the sympathies of all classes. General PIKE and his son L. H. PIKE were both absent from the city at the time.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 81½; Erie Railway shares, 18⅜; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 10—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ₽ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £32 ₽ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ₽ gallon.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 10.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 10.

Cotton opened quiet and steady; Tres Ordinaire, 148f. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81½. Stocks dull; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 10—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 7d. ₽ cental for California White, and 9s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₽ quarter for old Mixed Western and 27s. for new do. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₽ bushel. Peas, 38s. ₽ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer. Pork, 98s. ₽ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₽ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. ₽ cwt. Cheese, 64s. ₽ cwt. for American Fine. Bacon, 62s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7d. ₽ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6½d. for Refined. Tallow, 45s. ₽ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ₽ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ₽ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ₽ ton. Tallow, 45s. ₽ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ₽ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ₽ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

PARIS, Saturday July 10—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 10—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 11.

United States Five-twenties are quoted to-day at 87 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sunday, July 11.

Cotton closed yesterday firm. Quotations unchanged.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 10.

The following is the report of the markets for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 271,000 boxes, 12,000 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign ports, 42,000 boxes, 3,800 hhds.; to United States, 5,500 boxes, 1,000 hhds. Sugars steady, closing unchanged from last week. LARD declining; quoted at 20c.@21c. ₽ lb. in tierces, and 22c. in tins. FLOUR quiet; Spanish, $8@$9; American, $11@$11 25. BUTTER declining; quoted at 28c.@40c. ₽ lb. BACON dull at 18½c.@18¾c. ₽ lb. PETROLEUM steady at 3¼@3¾ reals in bbls., and 4½@4¾ reals in tins. HAMS in demand; Dry Salted, 20c.@22c.; Sugar Cured, 23c.@24½c. ₽ lb. LUMBER firm; Yellow Pine, $28@$29; Sugar for boxes dull; for hogsheads, market supplied; Empty Hogsheads, market supplied; Hoops dull and nominal. Exchange on London, 14@14½ ₽ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days' sight in currency, 25½@26½ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 10.

FREIGHTS active and firmer; Wheat, 4½c.@4¾c. to Buffalo; 7½c.@8c. to Kingston. FLOUR quiet and firm; $5 20 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT active, speculative and shipping; sales No. 1 at $1 22@$1 22½; No. 2 at $1 20@$1 21, closing quiet at $1 20¾@$1 21 for No. 2; after Exchange dull and unsettled; sales No. 2 at $1 20¼, seller July. CORN quiet and lower; sales at 78c. for No. 2; 81c.@84c. for No. 1; 77c.@78c. for No. 2 after Exchange, and sales No. 2 at 78c., seller last half of July. OATS quiet, unsettled and lower; No. 2 at 66c. RYE dull, inactive and lower; No. 1 nominally at $1 06. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 96c.@97c., closing at the outside figure. Mess PORK nominal at $33. LARD, 18c.@18½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. HAMS firm; sales at 17c. BEEF CATTLE quiet and lower; sales at $5 10@$5 75 for Cows and Light Steers; $6@$6 25 for Good Shipping. Live HOGS dull and weaker; sales at $8 25 for New-York Hogs; $8 50@$8 87½ for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—48,000 bbls. Flour, 23,600 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 8,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 10.

TOBACCO quiet and but little offering. COTTON nominal at 32½c.@33c. FLOUR active and higher for low grades; sales of Superfine at $5 10@$5 37½; Extra, $4 75@$6; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT—Choice old and dry New Fall still at full prices; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 20; prime New and Old Red Fall, $1 30; Choice New Red and White, $1 45. CORN firm and higher at 85c.@88c. for Mixed; 90c.@93c. for Yellow; 98c.@$1 for Choice and Fancy White. OATS firm and held higher; sales at 69c.@70c. for Mixed, and 71c. for prime White. RYE easier at $1 10. WHISKY advanced to 90c.@$1. Mess PORK sold at $33 25. BACON—City Shoulders sold at 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. HAMS—21c. for Canvassed. LARD—Nothing doing; Choice held at 18c.; sales of small lots. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50@$7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25@$8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 55½, and 5,000 bushels Prime White Canada at $1 90; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 53, with buyers at $1 50. CORN scarce and nominally higher. CORNMEAL at $1 75 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$23; Middlings, $25@$28 ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—60,000 bushels Wheat, 2,303,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—600 bbls. Flour, 22,600 bushels Wheat, 24,500 bushels Corn, 2,700 bushels Rye, 829,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON nominally unchanged; no sales; receipts, 253 bales; exports, 3,110 bales. GOLD, 136⅛. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₽ cent. premium; Sterling Exchange, 150¼. FLOUR—Low grades are in demand; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. White CORN, $1 07. OATS, 76c.@77c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $26 50. PORK, $34 50. BACON, 14¾c.@18½c.@18½c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.@20¼c.; Keg, 21½c.@21¾c. SUGAR firm; Common, 10¾c.; Prime, 13¾c. MOLASSES nominal; Choice Fermenting, 60c.@64c. WHISKY, $1 02½@$1 05. COFFEE—Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON unchanged. BARK steady; Quercitron No. 1 at $47. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 44@$5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$7 25, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio do., $7@$7 50; Fancy, $9@$10 50. WHEAT moderately active; Old Red, $1 47½@$1 55; New do., $1 55@$1 57½; New Amber, $1 59@$1 60; choice Jersey do., $1 60. RYE sells at $1 33@$1 35. CORN scarce and advanced 4c.@5c.; Yellow, $1 03; high Mixed Western, $1. OATS firmer; Western, 77c.@80c. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 05.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales early 11,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; later, 16,000 bushels do. at $1 38; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 37, and P. M., 7,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 43, closing No. 2 Chicago held at $1 38. CORN dull; sales early 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 84c.; later, 8,000 bushels at 83c. OATS in car lots at 75c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Canal FREIGHTS—13c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats, to New-York. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 10.

Mining STOCKS during the week were dull, closing irregular at following quotations: Alpha, $27; Belcher, $26; Bullion, $21; Chollar, $204; Confidence, $52; Crown Point, $34; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $116; Hale & Norcross, $128; Imperial, $66; Kentuck, $170; Occidental, $22; Ophir, $22; Overman, $85, Savage, $91; Sierra Nevada, $37; Yellow Jacket, $62. FLOUR steady at $4 62½@$5 50. WHEAT—Supply limited and market firm at $1 60@$1 65. Legal Tenders, 75.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR firm, with a light demand; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull at $1 35@$1 40. CORN firmer and scarce at 75c.@77c. OATS advancing; sales at 72c.@75c.; the supply was light. RYE dull at $1 15. WHISKY advanced and in good demand at 96c., but was held higher. Mess PORK held at $33. Bulk MEATS, 12¾c.@15¾c.@16¼c.@16¾c. BACON, 14c.@17c.@17½c.@18c.; no sales. HAMS in good demand; sales, 300 tierces Sugar-cured at 21c.; asking 22c. LARD dull at 19c.; salable at 18¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR dull; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $6@$6 25. WHEAT heavy at $1 34 for No. 1 and $1 30 for No. 2. CORN firm at 77c. for No. 2. RYE firm at $1 03 for No. 1. Grain FREIGHTS dull; 4½c. to Buffalo, 8¾c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; Amber, $1 42; White Michigan, regular, $1 41; No. 1 Red, $1 37. CORN steady; No. 1, 85c.; No. 2, 84c. OATS quiet and firm; Michigan at 71½c.; No. 1 Canada, 71c. RYE in request at $1 05@$1 10. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm at previous quotations; business restricted for want of stock. WHEAT firmer and higher; sells at $1 50@$1 60 for New Red. CORN firmer; White, $1 03@$1 05; Yellow, 95c.@97c. OATS firm at 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at $1 03@$1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 10.

Superfine FLOUR, $4 25. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales, 115 hhds. at $4 20@$10 50. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD, tierce, 19¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19¼c. HIGHWINES, 19c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON dull at 32½c.; receipts, 9 bales; exports, 373 bales. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 25@$1 50. CORN—Sales at 88c.@90c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 19c.@21c. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18¼c.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 White, $1 95; No. 2 White, $1 36@$1 37. OATS scarce at 70c. The weather is fine for crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, July 11.

COTTON dull and inactive for want of offering stock. Middlings nominal at 32½c. Receipts, 237 bales; exports, 1,009 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 10.

COTTON dull; sales, 67 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 96 bales; exports to Great Britain, 753 bales; exports coastwise, 458 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 10.

Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 39c. RESIN quiet at $1 65@$6. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 20.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 10.

The COTTON market is dull and nominal; holders are asking 31½c.; nothing was done; receipts, 22 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON—Nothing was done, and the market was dull and nominal; receipts, 43 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 10.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 48 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 136.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Boston	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	July 3	Brest	New-York.
Allemannia	July 3	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	July 3	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Silesia	July 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	July 17	New-York	Liverpool
England	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.			
Eagle	July 15	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	July 17	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *Etna*, at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Silesia* at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss E. M. Boardman, E. W. Davis, L. E. Johnson, C. B. Bacon, W. Woodbridge, Mrs. W. B. Knapp and child, G. C. Gibbs, N. B. Knapp, Miss Brigham, Harry Brigham, F. Mint, H. F. Sherwood, O. S. Cohen, H. G. Gardner, Mrs. Johnson and servant, James Torrey, R. Dorman, C. E. Hopkins, Jacob Kline, B. L. Harra, H. C. Cox, G. J. Taggart, W. H. Heiss, R. M. Meyers, George Apple, E. F. Nenfoille, wife, child and servant, Miss E. Nenfoille, J. W. Lathrop, Jr., lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Briggs, Mrs. Bridges, W. H. Smith and lady, A. T. Lee, Chas. Williams, T. S. Ward, E. L. Otis, E. S. Goshire, D. A. Moore, Wm. Wood, L. Friel, J. Bosch, Jacob Kept, C. H. Lathrop, R. W. Potter, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—E. Silcox, Miss Mary Hagan, Miss C. Hagan, F. Sewell, W. H. Donnellson, Patrick Curtin, Gilbert Perry, Wm. Morrison, S. Feldelfo, Mrs. P. S. Chase.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.. 9 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 11 | Gov. Island.11 00 | Hell Gate..12 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 11.

Arrived.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Owing to heavy gales from N. E., laid over in Charleston for twenty-four hours, and sailed 8th, at 4 P. M. 9th, 1:30 P. M., 20 miles south Lookout, passed stmr. Sea Gull, bound S.; 3:30 P. M., off Lookout, passed stmr. Magnolia, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay July 6, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah July 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Manzanilla, West Coast Mexico, 125 ds., with lime, wood, &c., to Galway & Casado—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Crossed the equator in the Pacific April 1, in lon. 120 W., rounded Cape Horn May 6, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic June 14. May 4, lat. 54 24 S., lon. 81 23, saw bark Lizzie Williams, of New-York, bound north.

Bark Venezia Libera, (Ital.,) Castrucci, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Herman Boker & Co.—vessel to Charles Bors.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, Duncan, Havana June 18, via Key West July 2, with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to James Borland & Co. Put into Key West for medical assistance, the Captain and 6 men being sick with yellow fever; after a detention of 10 ds., left the men and proceeded for New-York.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, Santiago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. & L. de Escoriaza—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Caroline, (Norw.,) Bugge, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. and 212 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had one death and one birth during the passage. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Atlantic, (N. G.,) Scheibenhuber, Liverpool Jan. 20, via Falmouth, Eng., May 22, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Put into Falmouth for repairs. Having, on the 20th of February, in lat. 56, lon. 21, had a gale from N. W. and sprung aleak, was obliged to put back for repairs. July 8, lat. 40, lon. 70, passed bark Geo. Kinsman, bound E.

Brig Escort, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Baker, Palermo May 13, via Gibraltar May 30, with fruit, &c., to Jas. Robinson & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds and fine weather up to lon. 55 W., from thence very unsettled weather from the westward. July 2, lat. 36, lon. 59, exchanged signals with a American bark flying a square flag with two red and two white half diamonds.

Brig Anny, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Pinkham, Palermo May 1, via Gibraltar May 25, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Leo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Wilson, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Fred Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, St. John, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to H. W. Lond & Co.

Schr. Louisa Davis, Bishop, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas,) Henry, Maracaibo 19 ds., with fustic, &c., to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everitt, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Red Jackett, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Storm Child, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Howe, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Justina, Heath, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. Moon, Reed, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Jas. McDiverty, Ward, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Northern Light, Wells, George' Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. G. H. Verney, Verney, New-London.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Oregon, Carr, New-London.
Schr. Laurel, Smith, Branford.
Schr. Harry Deremus, Cornell, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtiss, Virginia.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Golden Ray, Taylor, Stoney Brook.
Schr. Sarah Mills, White, Providence.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Skinner, Millstone Point.
Schr. White Rock, Heany, New-Haven.
Schr. Surge, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Just, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. N. Doughty, Smith, Branford.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Young, Providence.
Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. Judge Hopkins, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Norwich.
Schr. Glide, Penny, Bridgeport.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, Chase, Norwich.
Schr. S. N. Hall, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Monmouth, Hatch, Norwalk.
Schr. L. A. Toiles, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Wionona, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Branford.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Bull, Bridgeport.
Schr. Morning Light, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Reading R. R. No. 46, Davis, Norwich.
Schr. John Lozier, Skinner, Taunton.
Schr. Alex. Wiley, Avery, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11.—Arr. barks Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos; Antioch, from Baltimore; brigs Mary Ida, from Glasgow; Lizzie Daniels, from Baltimore; Chemborazo, from Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—Sld. French flag-ship Semiramus and French corvette Curieux, lately in Quarantine here, for St. Pierre; United States steamer Seminole, Commander Owen, for the West Indies.

GLOUCESTER, July 10.—Arr. ship Abyssinian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11.—Arr. steamers John Barber and Virgo, from New-York.

Sld. steamers America, for Baltimore; San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ship Alfred, for Liverpool; brigs Adelaide, for Charleston; Tangier, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Arr. bark Lizzie Williams, from New-York; ship Payta, from Glasgow.

Sld. ship Cremorne, for New-York; Mosheah, for Monteveido.

Miscellaneous.

Schooner Horace L. Francis, from Bridgeport for New-York, ran ashore on the east end of Blackwell's Island yesterday; would come off the next high water.

The brig Julie, (N. G.,) Reimers, from Rio Janeiro, arrived July 3, and anchored in Lower Bay for orders, came up this P. M., and reports, May 24, lat. 21 29 S., lon. 34 27, spoke ship Lester, (Br.,) from London for Sidney, N. S. W.; 30th, lat. 10 S., lon. 33, spoke bark Persia, (N. G.,) from Hamburg for ——.

Spoken, &c.

Flora—Br. brig, from Messina for New-York, June 24, lat. 27 31, lon. 51.

Ellen Prouse—Bark, from Bombay for New-York, (?) June 17, lat. 28 40, lon. 39 15.

Ranneys—Br. schr., from Palermo for New-York, June 18, lat. 28 5, lon. 39 50.

C. B. Hazeltine—Ship, from Callao for Antwerp, 49 ds. out, May 13, lat. 40 30 S., lon. 33 30 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, C. B., June 29, bark Meurdota and brig Dirigo for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. John, P. R., June 25, brigs Alexander Kirkland and Mary Rice, ldg. for Baltimore; brig Sarah E. Kennedy, going in ballast to Arecelbo to load.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—The steamship Union has arrived from New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The steamship Nevada, from New-York, arrived to-day.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required.—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—Unequalled for Brilliancy and Economy—Packed in the celebrated Guaranty Patent Cans. Ask for Pratt's "Astral," the safest and best Illuminating Oil. Try it. Agents wanted in every town. At wholesale and retail by the Proprietors, Oil House of CHAS. PRATT, Established in 1770. Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in strictly First Class Oils, Box 3050. 108 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. Send for circulars, with testimonials and price lists.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhoea, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 10, 1869.
77, 78, 33, 47, 75, 3, 69, 38, 42, 41, 10, 22, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 10, 1869.
23, 22, 16, 9, 34, 78, 30, 55, 54, 51, 25, 8, 2.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 447, July 10, 1869.
17, 52, 7, 30, 36, 13, 59, 29, 60, 66, 55, 28, 12.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 448, July 10, 1869.
32, 9, 75, 11, 54, 8, 74, 18, 71, 57, 53, 13, 69.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.